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AMERICAN

CATTLE PRODUCER

• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

IN THIS ISSUE: • MACHINE AGE IN HAY

• IRISH MULE TRADERS
• ANAPLASMOSIS

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At the Nation's

TERMINAL MARKETS

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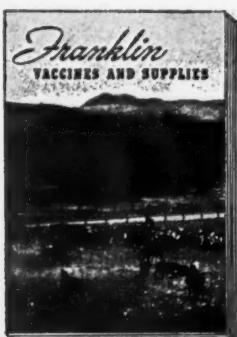
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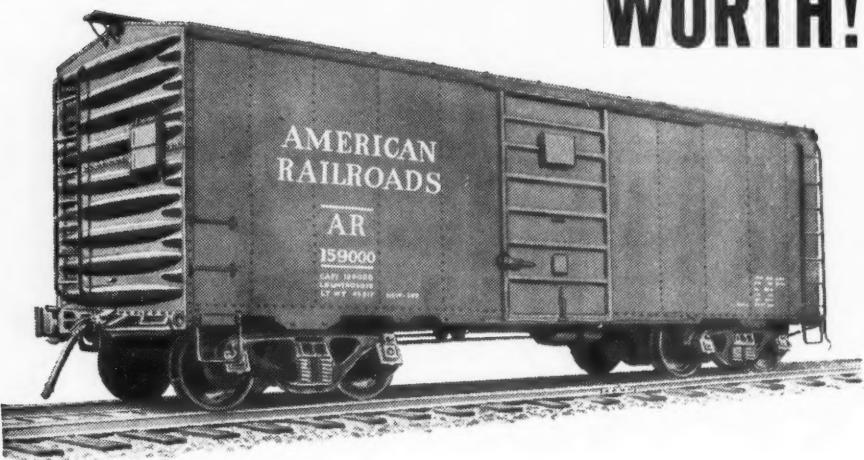
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WORTH!



A far-reaching program for rail transportation—designed to meet the rising needs of commerce and the demands of national defense—was adopted by the member lines of the Association of American Railroads at a recent meeting in Chicago.

As part of that program, the railroads have placed, or are in the process of placing, orders for more than \$500,000,000 worth of new freight cars. This brings the total spent on improvements in railroad plant and equipment since World War II to more than 5 billion dollars.

In the past ten years, the railroads have built and bought 600,000 new, bigger and better freight cars, 11,000 new Diesel units, and 1,700 new and improved steam locomotives, besides making great improvements in tracks, terminals, signals, shops, and every part of the railroad plant.

In addition, railroads are speeding up the return to service of freight cars awaiting repair, and are taking steps—with the cooperation of shippers and government agencies—to secure

the maximum utilization of all available cars.

The program of the railroads is an essential part of any increase in national production—for neither in commerce nor in defense can America produce and use more of anything than can be hauled. There is no way in which the nation's effective hauling capacity can be expanded so quickly and with such small demands upon man power and materials, as by adding to the serviceable freight car fleet.

In meeting transportation demands in World War II, the railroads enjoyed splendid cooperation from users of transportation, much of it organized and carried out through the Shippers Advisory Boards and their local Car Efficiency Committees; and the helpful assistance of an outstanding government agency, the Office of Defense Transportation. With this same sort of cooperation and with an opportunity to secure necessary man power and materials, the railroads will reach the goal to which they are pledged—adequate transportation for all America, in peace and in war.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

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TO THE
EDITOR

ABUNDANT FEED—Montana never had a more abundant feed supply, but quite a large part of the hay was damaged by rains. The demand for all kinds of replacement cattle far exceeds the supply. The local sales rings have provided a ready sale for cattle in any number, so as fast as any animal gets fat out of the country it goes. Most ranches are stocked to only 60 to 70 per cent of running capacity.—C. K. Malone, Teton County, Mont.

Among readers who have written in with information about the old-time hair rope (for which the PRODUCER ran a request in the September issue) are William O. Turner of Bruneau, Id.; Andrew Johnston of Dickinson, N. D.; Gus D. Wheat of Sonora, Tex.; Arthur G. Biggs, Las Animas, Colo. The data contained in their letters will be forwarded to the original inquirer, who is gathering the material for a book he is writing.

Some of the descriptions sent in were quite detailed, but there seems to be a

(Continued on Page 20)

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515 COOPER BUILDING, DENVER 2, COLO.

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4 AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



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Your products sure do get around



One thing especially about our country astonishes many foreign visitors. The abundance of our food. *And especially meat!* They see plenty of fresh, wholesome meat for everybody, everywhere. In hundreds of thousands of stores. In the smallest villages as in the largest cities. That's something many foreign people don't know at home.

Here we've come to take it for granted. You raise the meat animals on your millions of ranches, and farms, and feed lots across the nation. They go to one of scores of markets . . .

By what "machinery" are they then made into meat, and distributed to every super-market and every crossroads store from Maine to California?

That's the job of the meat packers—small and large, local and nation-wide. They are the Manufacturing Department of your business—"disassembling" your animals into the meat that people eat. They are also your Marketing Department—shipping the perishable meat under refrigeration to the consuming centers of population. Finally, they are your Delivery Service—seeing to it that three hundred thousand stores, and more, stay stocked with the cuts their customers (and yours) want to buy.

To do our share of this job there are 50 Swift packing plants—269 branch sales houses—1,600 meat-plant sales routes serving every portion of the United States. Our cost of delivery from plant to store averages only about 5¢ out of each \$1.00 of sales. Thus we help deliver meat at a price which brings the greatest possible return to you livestock producers.

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Meat and the Mississippi River



Newest of Swift's Elementary Science series of illustrated booklets. In easy-to-read language it tells about the livestock-meat business on both sides of the Mississippi River...other interesting facts on the marketing of livestock and meat. Write to Swift & Co., Agricultural Research Dept., Chicago 9, Ill., for Booklet G.

October, 1950



Littles and Bigs ...We Need Both

America is a big country—3,022,386 square miles. Denmark is a small country—16,571 square miles. In Denmark industry and agriculture operate on a small scale. In America the opposite is true. Mass production, mechanized farming, big food stores, are American phenomena. But their large scale does not mean they are necessarily good or bad.

The bigness of America's operations in agriculture, manufacturing and distribution results from *America's* bigness. To produce the means of livelihood in a big country with large resources, a large population, and high living standards, bigness in some country and city business activities can't be avoided. So bigness in itself is neither a vice nor a virtue, but a natural economic development.

Littleness is nothing to be ashamed of, either. Admittedly, in some forms of business the small businessman excels and he will continue to prosper in these fields simply because of the service he gives. There is room for Denmark and America in the world, and room for both big and little business in America.

F.M. Simpson.

Ag. Research Dept.

OUR CITY COUSIN



"Country life is not so hot,"
City Cousin liked to brag . . .
It warmed up an awful lot
When he kicked a "paper bag"!

Reseeded Range 1,000% Better!

by Frederick A. Mark
Asst. State Soil Conservationist, Boise, Idaho



Seeding new and improved strains of grass on depleted range has increased forage production as much as *1,000 per cent!* This can be done—and has been done—by progressive stockmen of the plains and mountain range country. These men are creating a new grassland frontier. Their improved ranges are, in many cases, more productive, more palatable, and better suited to grazing than the original native range.

Range reseeding is practical and simple. Only those methods and seed mixtures proved adaptable to local conditions should be used. Nearly every ranch has some land needing, and suitable for, reseeding. The area may be small, but the increased forage yield from such an area may be far greater than the total yield from a much greater undeveloped area.

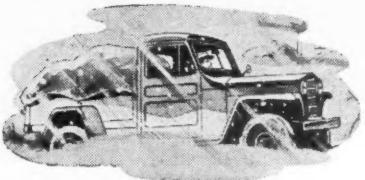
Range reseeding can be successfully accomplished if the soil will absorb and hold the moisture that falls, if a seedbed can be prepared by plowing, discing or controlled burning, and if the area can be protected from use until the new plants are well established. Individual livestock operations will determine, within limits, what grasses should be seeded. For example, some grasses are best adapted for spring-fall range, others for summer range. The kind of livestock to be grazed will also be a factor in selecting the best mixture to use. After a seeding is established, good management is essential in maintaining long term dividends on the investment.

Technical advice is readily available. See your local soil conservation technicians, your county agent, or ask your state or federal experiment stations for information.

Swift & Company UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS



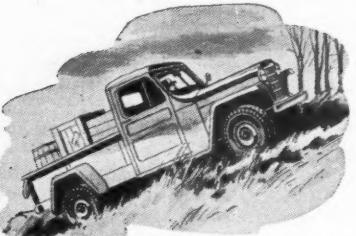
Bad Weather won't stop you in a 4-Wheel-Drive Willys Truck



4-Wheel Drive gives firmer, safer traction on snow and icy roads.



The Willys has the power and stamina for travel over rough, roadless land.



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With two gear ranges, this truck operates in conventional 2-wheel drive for normal travel. A quick shift to 4-wheel drive gives you the extra tractive power to take you up steep grades, over rough country and

through bad roads that stop ordinary trucks cold. It is built sturdily, on a heavy, rigid frame, for rugged service and long life.

With its higher - compression **HURRICANE** Engine, the 4-Wheel-Drive Willys Truck gives you ample power with money - saving fuel economy.

Visit a Willys dealer and road-test this great all - wheel - drive, all-weather truck.

7-4-COMPRESSION HURRICANE ENGINE

The sensational **HURRICANE**—the highest-compression gasoline engine in any farm truck—delivers more power and mileage on regular-grade fuel. It is an F-head engine, with valve-in-head intake and valve-in-block exhaust—highly efficient and easy to maintain. See it at Willys dealers.

WILLYS TRUCKS

TWO MONEY-SAVING TRUCKS FOR FARM AND RANCH—

4-Wheel Drive—Ton Payload—5300 GVW

2-Wheel Drive—½-Ton Payload—4250 GVW

WILLYS-OVERLAND MOTORS, TOLEDO, OHIO • MAKERS OF AMERICA'S MOST USEFUL VEHICLES

AMER

For

For many years the Service set aside 20 per cent of its budget for range improvement. The law authorizing this was merely a recommendation, as much as any other. Sam are still in the United States, but expenditures appropriated little question by the Forest Service.

Further, driving the forests are due to the fact that according to the Forest Service, 25 per cent of the timber receipts come from counties. Lately this has been back only to the point that went before, of course, fees collected by the states, instead of the grazing.

The Forest Service realized that the public and desired the same basis. Finally, with the new basis, the National Forest Service spring into action. HR 5839, the new basis for improvement, did the same. The representative wanted the bill upon in time to work to the satisfaction of the public, instead of the available gress."

Report sections of the bill have the part of the national matter. The report of the association funds being used to come law, that it was appropriation was a large part of the long. Bill act of 1900 (principally October,

Forest Range Improvements

For many years the Forest Service has set aside from grazing fee collections 20 per cent of such fees to be spent for range improvement work. There was no law authorizing the practice; instead, it was merely a regulation of the Forest Service itself, backed up with an opinion of the counsel for the department. Inasmuch as all monies collected for Uncle Sam are supposed to be deposited in the United States Treasury, and any expenditures for governmental account duly appropriated by the Congress, there is little question that the method employed by the Forest Service in this regard was illegal.

Furthermore, it had the effect of depriving the counties in which the national forests are located of part of the money due them in lieu of taxes on forest lands, according to the federal law which states that 25 per cent of all grazing and timber receipts shall be paid back to the counties. The Forest Service, in calculating this refund in lieu of taxes, paid back only 25 per cent of the amount that went into the treasury—which was, of course, only 80 per cent of the total fees collected. In other words, the counties, instead of getting 25 per cent of the grazing fees, got only 20 per cent.

The Forest Service for some time has realized that this setup was a shaky one and desired to put it on a sound legal basis. For that reason it cooperated with the representatives of the American National Live Stock Association and the National Wool Growers Association last spring in amending the Granger Bill, HR 5839, so as to provide a definite legal basis for the carrying on of the range improvement work. In only one respect did the service disagree with the representatives of the livestock industry: It wanted the supplying of the funds agreed upon in the law for range improvement work to be automatic, while the representatives of the industry, with the advice of many senators and representatives, insisted that the funds be made available "when appropriated by Congress."

Reports have come to us from many sections of the country that forest officials have deliberately misrepresented the part played by representatives of the national livestock associations in this matter. First, while the bill was in process, reports were circulated that the associations were responsible for no funds being available for range improvement work. Even after the bill had become law, further reports were circulated that it was too late to secure an appropriation this year. It is true that there was a lapse of some weeks because of the long delay in getting the Granger Bill acted upon, but nevertheless \$700,000 (practically the same amount as was

made available under the old system a year ago) has been appropriated and will be available for range improvement work.

Instead of the associations being responsible for gumming up the range improvement fund as charged by these careless representatives of the service in the field, actually the livestock associations have saved the range improvement fund by putting it on a sound legal basis. The range improvement fund under the Taylor Grazing Act is set up in exactly the same fashion and the director of the Bureau of Land Management advised us at the time the Granger Bill was in process that he had had no difficulty in getting Congress to appropriate the funds earmarked in the law for this purpose.

The Forest Service—so long a complete dictator of policy—is resentful of the efforts the national livestock associations have made to protect the permittees in various ways. It would be appreciated, however, if they would stick a little closer to the facts in their charges, which seem at times to be actually malicious.

Our Problems

EVERY few weeks Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National Live Stock Association sends a report to the executive committee of that organization to keep its members informed of the work of the National as well as of problems of the industry generally. Although the PRODUCER tries to keep its readers informed in similar manner,

THE GOLDBRICK SALESMAN



we thought that they would like a "roundup" of current problems so that maybe they might mull them over a while just before the coming National convention at San Francisco. Here they are, in brief:

1. CAPITAL GAINS PROVISION (Section 117-J). The National Live Stock Tax Committee has had to be on the alert all summer as the administration made repeated efforts to get the section amended to nullify the recent favorable court decisions. These efforts were unsuccessful. At the last minute, however, an amendment—the purpose of which was to write into the law the beneficial effect of the Albright and other cases—was introduced. The amendment was not well worded. At first it was restricted to cattle, later the offspring—which, of course, would take in steers, and caused a sharp but confused debate. Finally, it was limited to cattle. Representatives of the industry spent a week in Washington endeavoring to get the matter straightened out. Final result: the law remains unchanged.

2. Under the DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT of 1950 the industry is in pretty good position with respect to any possible rollback on prices. The law provides that prices cannot be rolled back below parity or below the price prevailing from May 24 to June 24, 1950—whichever is higher. There has been little advance in the cattle market since that period so we do not need to fear any substantial rollback. Hide prices also are on a much better level than during World War II when, you will recall, the price fixed was very low and entirely out of line with cattle prices.

3. LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY CONFERENCE GROUP. President Bamert called a meeting of livestock producers in Chicago on Sept. 20 to consider how the industry could best operate in dealing with the emergency matters coming up under the Defense Production Act.

4. FOREST SERVICE. Mr. Dutton, grazing chief of the Forest Service, stated that the regulations covering the election of the legal forest advisory boards, as called for in the Granger Bill, are just about completed and soon will be submitted to the industry.

5. REORGANIZATION OF FEDERAL LAND BUREAUS. President Truman, a few weeks ago, appointed two task forces to operate under the direction of the Bureau of the Budget. Their job was to investigate consolidating the federal land bureaus either along the lines of the recommendation of the Hoover Commission which urged consolidation in the Department of Agriculture or of the Hoover Commission Task Force which previously had recommended the creation of a new Department of Natural Resources, which would be the home of the new combined agencies. These two task forces held extensive (Continued on Page 42)

WHY NOT PLAN A 2-PURPOSE TRIP?

ON WHEELS OR WINGS, STOCK-growers attending the American National convention in January are in for a treat even before they get to San Francisco, because the transportation agencies who are going to get them there plan to see to it that everything is done to make the trip a good one.

The latest word on this comes from the Union Pacific, which will have a special train operating on the fast schedule of the Overland Limited and equipped with similar Pullman cars, dining car and lounge car, to be assembled at Cheyenne, Wyo., on the morning of Jan. 6. The train will be composed of Pullman sleepers that will start at Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver. Another Pullman carrying a Montana delegation will start from Butte and join the special at Ogden. The party will arrive in San Francisco at 6:50 p. m. Sunday evening, Jan. 7.

Arrangements, schedule and details are being handled through the Union Pacific Railroad Passenger Traffic Department at Omaha, Nebr., where reservations are being received and assigned. Details of the schedule from various starting points can be secured from the Passenger Traffic Department, Union Pacific Railroad, or any passenger office of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The through, fast schedule will permit those with little time to spare to leave home on the latest possible date, be with friends enroute, attend the convention and promptly return home. Others, desir-

ing to combine business with pleasure, can visit many points of scenic interest after the convention. (Attractive booklets on things to do and see in California are available on request.)

With a normally heavy travel at this particular period, and trains running to near capacity, the line stresses the advantage of using the "ANLSA Special" as offering every facility for a most enjoyable trip. And, as stated, the traveler can return via a diversity of routes, according to choice and, generally speaking, with no additional rail fare cost.

* * *

It's a little startling to see that the convention issue of the *Producer* will be out month after next. That's a matter of just a few short weeks, and it's hard to realize that we've been putting together these odd bits of information for our readers for some eight or nine months now. We can only hope that they've been of some use to you in planning your trip and figuring out how much time you can give to it, with a possible stay-over after the meeting, for seeing the sights and taking side tours and cruises.

These little articles have tried to cover some of the main points of interest, but it should be emphasized again that California offers something for every taste and every pocketbook. The important thing is to take advantage of this chance and do as much as you can with the time you can spend out there. It's a long way for many of us and the things we do and see will keep us in food for thought and conversation on many a winter's evening. In other words, it's a golden opportunity, out there by the Golden Gate!

F. & M. Notes

The change-over from vaccination to inspection has been successfully accomplished in the campaign to eliminate foot-and-mouth disease from the infected zone of Mexico.

In the month of August a new monthly record of inspections was set with 17,547,103 animals inspected. This exceeds the previous mark of 15,221,054 set in May. The total number of inspections since the campaign started is 203,831,980 and for 1950 the total is 115,069,481.

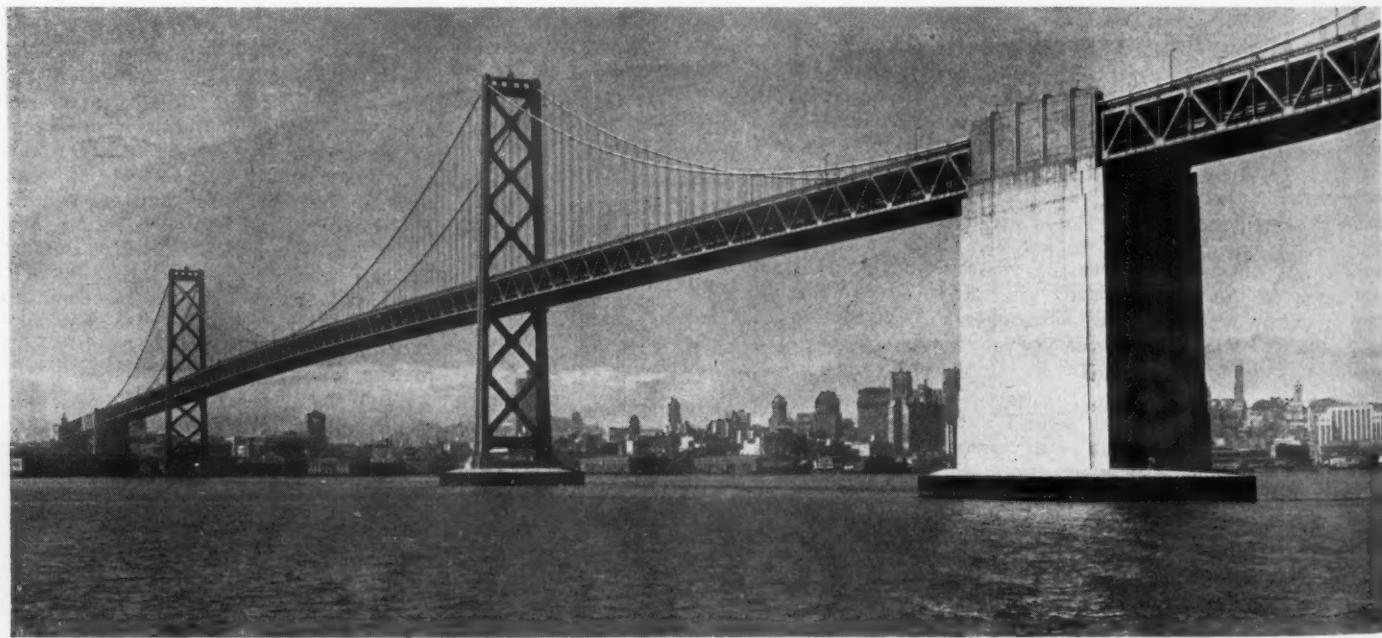
With heavy concentration being placed on inspection of the estimated 17,000,000 animals in the infected zone, the vaccination program has been reduced to a dribble. Only 16,673 animals were vaccinated in August, all of them for the fourth time in the cleanup campaign. The cumulative total of vaccinations for 1950 through Aug. 31 is 60,130,137.

More and more emphasis will be placed on the inspection campaign by the joint Mexico-United States anti-aftosa commission in the final drive to wipe out the deadly disease, which was first discovered in the state of Vera Cruz in December, 1946, and quickly spread to 16 states.

While the program is progressing according to plan, General Harry H. Johnson, co-director, continues to warn:

"... As long as one cow with symptoms of the disease remains in Mexico the situation is fraught with danger. We must not relax our vigilance or take anything for granted."

Not a case of aftosa has been found in Mexico since Dec. 23, 1949. When a suspicious animal is reported (Continued on Page 28)



Through a portion of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge can be seen the beautiful skyline of the American National's 1951 convention city. The Bay Bridge is the world's longest, a monument to the combined engineering genius and mechanical skill of all the ages. Construction commenced July 9, 1933, and the bridge was opened to vehicular traffic Nov. 12, 1936. The total estimated cost, including rail facilities, amounted to \$77,200,000—at the time, the greatest amount ever expended for a single structure. The total length of the bridge from the San Francisco terminal to the Oakland terminal, end to end of approaches, is 8 1/4 miles; the bridge proper, including island crossing, is approximately 4 1/2 miles long. The foundations are the deepest under water that have ever been constructed. The mammoth bridge is the link that ties San Francisco to the East Bay area.

THE IRISH MULE TRADERS

By MARGUERITE RIORDAN

THE ATLANTIC HORSE AND MULE sale was well under way when the auctioneer caught sight of an elderly man, smartly attired in tweed riding breeches and a white stock. The man made his way up to the auctioneer's stand where he was greeted warmly by several of the stockyard officials. He was Uncle Matt Sherlock, leader of the Irish Traders, or Travelers. No one who listened to his cultivated speech would dream that he was wholly unlettered—could not, in fact, write his own name. Uncle Matt visited quietly with his friends while his "boys" examined the stock put up for sale.

The Traders seemed interested mainly in mules, and it was easy to see that they knew what they wanted. One brightly shirted Trader was looking at an animal with a broad, deep chest. The mule was the typical draft animal, stockily built, with the muscular neck so necessary in a work mule. By a scarcely perceptible sign, the Trader signaled his mate who was doing the bidding. When the auctioneer's hammer dropped, the mule was the property of the Irish Traders.

"That was a nice work mule," remarked one of the spectators, whom one guessed to be a small farmer.

"You'll be needing a new mule for the spring work, Tom," said a neighbor. "The Traders will fix you up with just what you want. A nice young animal would do twice as much work as that crowbait," indicating his friend's broken-down work mule.

"I'll bet they would," answered Tom, sarcastically; "That's the best thing a horse trader does, is 'fix you up'."

"Not the Irish Traders," interposed his friend, hastily; "They are strictly honest. You can rely on what they tell you. Why, many farmers let the Traders go through their work stock and esti-



Evening—and the clan gathers.

mate how many mules should be culled man wanted to sell his old plug. Still out," continued John.

Tom still looked dubious. . . . "Besides, I can't afford to buy another. I'm a poor man and I paid out good money for that mule," insisted Tom. "I can't afford to turn him out to graze."

"Turn him in on a new model," advised his neighbor.

"I wish I could, but this is a mule—not an automobile," retorted Tom.

"The Traders will take him in on a new mule. You wait and talk to the Traders," advised his friend, preparing to leave the sales ring.

A WEEK or so later, the Traders appeared in Tom's neighborhood. A neighbor stopped by for Tom and the two men went to the Traders' camp. It did not take long for Tom to decide that these Traders were the confidential advisers of the farmers with whom they dealt. Tom's neighbor was a five-mule farmer and he wanted to turn in a worn-out mule on a five-year-old. Another

mate how many mules should be culled man wanted to sell his old plug. Still another, a man who farmed on a much larger scale than Tom or his friend, asked the Traders to come over to his farm to see how many replacements he would need. Tom, acting on John's advice, turned his old mule in on a strong, young jack.

Usually, the deal consists of a trade-in allowance plus a cash payment. The worn-out mules are useless to the farmer but they can still be used for light hauling or for truck gardening. Such a mule, although well past his prime, is useful for sundry jobs, even if he is no longer able to do the heavy work required by the farmer.

As Tom had seen, the Traders' stock in trade is their honesty. Frequently the owners, after having the Traders inspect their stock, take the Irishmen's word for the number of animals to be replaced. One of the Traders is kept busy shuttling back and forth between the camp and the stockyards in Atlanta,

bringing in fresh stock and hauling back the trade-ins. When a neighborhood has been traded out, the Traders take to the road again.

They are a clannish people, keeping to themselves in all things, save in their business of buying and selling livestock. They are nomads, but only the reckless or daring would presume to call them "gypsies." That is a fighting word with the Irish Traders. This historic band formerly traveled in covered wagons, but they have now become completely motorized. They ship their stock by rail or motor to the agreed-upon destination. They and their families travel at a more leisurely pace. They have, it is true, made faint-hearted attempts to settle here and there, but the roving habit has always proved too strong.

SOME 80 years or more ago, just previous to the War between the States, 25 or 30 Irish emigrants comprising these families: McNamara, Carroll, Sherlock, Gorman, Darty, Costello and O'Hara—left Ireland and settled in Washington, D. C. Young Pat O'Hara and one of the McNamaras started a livery stable on Pennsylvania Avenue. However, the venture was not a success, for although the business was brisk in the fall and winter, it slackened up in the spring and summer. Doubtless the roads of bottomless mud that distinguished the Washington of that day had something to do with these slack seasons. Consequently, it was decided to move on to fairer fields. Since their forebears in Ireland had been tinkers, who wandered through the country bartering at the county fairs, it was only natural that they should now turn to the ancient occupation of their fathers—horse trading.

The original group struck out across the Carolinas and Tennessee. In Nashville, young O'Hara thought it would be wise to establish headquarters, so members of the clan bought land there for next-to-nothing. However, they were not wholly happy here, so they took to the road again, traveling south until they came to a place that reminded them of the south of Ireland. This place was Atlanta, Ga.

Again they bought land, but again they moved on before they had a chance to build, for the lure of the open road was strong. They bought land in what is now the heart of Dallas, and in Fort Worth; they also invested in property, with the result that many of those with Texas holdings are now near-millionaires. Many of the Traders have large deposits in Atlanta banks, and their real estate holdings in the above-mentioned cities, as well as in Los Angeles and elsewhere, have brought them large profits.

The two main headquarters of the group—if, indeed, they may be said to have any at all—are at Nashville, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga., which two localities seem to remind them of their well-loved Ireland. (Continued on Page 25)

Runaway Market in Stocker Yearlings And Calves; Grainfeds Stage Comeback

By H. W. FRENCH

THE EXPECTED UPSWING in prices for grain-fed cattle has already begun, following a period of dullness and several up-and-down markets. So far the advance has not been steady, as there were interruptions showing considerable decline, especially on steers over 1,100 pounds. At times it was a two-way market, yearlings and light steers showing the fewest changes and generally carrying a strong undertone.

Percentage of high good and choice fed steers is not very large at most markets as contrasted with Chicago where many choice and some prime are received regularly. The spread on choice at Chicago is much wider than at other points, but all markets showed a wide spread between medium and choice.

Most experts are rather bullish on the market for fed cattle as those fed more than 140 days are getting scarcer in most parts of the country. Grass cattle to date have been below last year, and at Chicago western grassers seldom number over 500 to 1,000 a day, exclusive of the western stockers from other markets.

While many are thinking about the fat-cattle market currently and for the next month, the big feature of the trade everywhere is the phenomenal demand for light yearling stockers and calves, and heretofore unheard-of prices are being paid. This is especially true for stocker and feeder calves. It appears as though price means nothing and it is just a case of getting the opportunity to buy these young cattle.

Many cattle contracted months ago are now being delivered and these cattle cost far below prevailing prices for replacement stock, in some instances \$5 under what similar stock is now bringing. Where the end is, nobody knows, but as a rule further advances are expected. The abundance of volunteer wheat, and the uncertainty of the corn crop are factors of importance governing the current buying spree.

Most of the late corn in the northern areas needs three to four weeks of favorable weather before frost. In Iowa about 38 per cent was in the denting stage on Sept. 9 compared with 90 per cent on the same date during the past two years. Recently, weather has been favorable for maturing corn, but many are of the belief that "soft" corn will be extensive and this may bring about another flood of orders, particularly for cattle.

Dizzy Days

Cattle reporters are having a hard

time these days, with such unevenness in the markets and between markets and because of the wide spread in prices. On one day recently shelly canner cows sold down to \$15 at Denver and at the same time fancy light feeder steer calves made \$42.50, very few cows except cutters then selling below \$20 and not many fed steers or heifers under \$29.

If you have any thought for the reporters daily covering the markets these days, what do you think of the replacement buyers who have assurance of an abundance of feed and not cattle? They are more dizzy than the reporters, and they will be, as they have an investment to look after, once they pay these high prices.

So many things are happening in the trade these days that all interests are intent on keeping posted. They watch the market reports, listen to the radio for market information and keep asking questions of the experts. Very recently, some choice grain-fed steers at Omaha made \$32 and in the same alley on the same day steers of the same brand and a year younger also brought \$32, the latter selling to feeders.

Despite some late decline, the general market for beef steers at Chicago stood around 50 cents to \$1.50 higher than a month earlier, heifers showing 25 to 50 cents advance. Beef cows were strong to 50 cents higher, canners and cutters closing mainly steady. Bulls showed some fluctuation but averaged little different during the period although sausage offerings outsold fat, beef kinds. Calves and vealers were strong to \$1 higher.

Price Roundup

A few loads of choice to prime grain-fed steers scored \$33.50 to \$33.75 and many choice sold at \$32.75 to \$33.25 although most of the good to choice landed at \$29.50 to \$32.50, some common and medium grassy kinds going at \$24 to \$28. Good to choice fed heifers bulked at \$28.25 to \$31 but choice to prime reached \$31.75. Medium to low good heifers often sold at \$25 to \$28.

It was largely a \$19.50 to \$24 market for common to good beef cows although good heiferish cows sold as high as \$25. Canners and cutters bulked at \$16 to \$19.25. Medium to good sausage bulls sold at \$24 to \$26.50 and heavy, fat bulls did not pass \$25. Medium to choice vealers usually scored \$27 to \$33, but some choice made \$34 to \$35, choice vealers at St. Louis selling up to \$37.

For the second month this year the in-motion of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt in August was smaller than a year ago, the August number totalling 237,102, down 147,000

This yearling
was never
shipped...
yet it died of
Shipping
Fever



As happens time after time, shipping fever struck down this calf, even though it was never shipped. Shipping fever (Hemorrhagic Septicemia) may strike whenever there is an upset in animal routine — and is not confined to the actual shipping period.

Upsets in routine such as weaning, radical feed and climatic changes, dehorning and branding, even excessive handling lower an animal's resistance to disease—and can result in costly shipping fever losses.

Many cattlemen have learned from experience that it pays to protect their herds by vaccinating against shipping fever prior to any upsets in routine.

Guard against shipping fever losses with these field-proven Cutter "Blue Ribbon" Alhydrox* Vaccines:

Hemseptol® (ALHYDROX)—A formalin-killed hemorrhagic septicemia bacterin prepared from the organisms of the Pasteurella group and recommended for active immunity against shipping fever.

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Blacklegol "S-HS"® (ALHYDROX)—Provides in a single 10 cc. dose long-time immunity against (1) blackleg and (2) malignant edema, plus seasonal protection against (3) shipping fever. When cattle which are not known to be fully protected against blackleg and malignant edema need shipping fever protection, use Blacklegol "S-HS," and guard against all three diseases in a single shot.

Shipping Fever Vaccination should be completed not less than 10 days before expected upsets in routine lower resistance.

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from last August. On the other hand, feeder sheep for the eight Corn Belt states at \$35,000 was up 25,000. The biggest decrease in cattle was for Iowa, the same state showing the biggest increase for sheep.

Most of the grass-fat cattle in the Flint Hills area of Kansas and the Osage territory of Oklahoma have been marketed or are under contract, and this situation is bullish as far as the general trend on slaughter cattle is concerned. Western Slope Colorado cattle are being marketed moderately, and it may be some time before much increase is reported except on stockers and feeders.

Average cost of all grades of beef steers sold out of first hands at Chicago for the last week of August figured \$29.55 against \$25.38 a year earlier. Choice and prime made 7.3 and 3.9 per cent, respectively, of the supply and averaged \$31.53 and \$28.35, respectively. For the entire month of August stocker and feeder cattle at that market averaged \$27.41 against \$20.31 a year ago.

Cold storage holdings of meats as of Sept. 1 were considerably above a year ago, while the figures showed a decrease from the five-year average except for

FIELD AND THEME

Due to mechanized farming it has been suggested that a popular fiddler's tune be retitled: Pop! Goes the Diesel.

HOWARD HAYNES.

lamb and mutton and some pork items which showed an increase. Lard holdings were up nearly 6,000,000 pounds from a year ago and down 21,000,000 pounds from the five-year average.

Stocker and feeder demand continued broad for calves and light yearlings but was not very brisk for steers from 800 pounds up, some feedlot operators currently not taking on any more cattle. The main buyers are those wanting light and young cattle which normally would not be back on the market for 10 months to a year. The spread between heavy and light cattle is widening rapidly and may get even wider, the same being true for fat cattle.

Contracting Slowing

Cattle contracting is slowing down in many areas although some growers have either sold out or have under contract for future delivery everything they had for sale. The outlet at the public markets is as broad as ever, particularly for anything small. Currently, good light yearlings are far outselling choice 800 to 1,000 pound steers.

Compared with a month earlier, stocker and feeder cattle were largely 50 cents to \$1 higher at Chicago, light yearlings showing \$1.50 to \$2 upturn, and calves advancing even more. Sharp advances were reported at most of the other markets, replacement supplies being numerous at Denver and the "River" markets.

MACHINE AGE ARRIVES IN U. S. HAY FIELDS

THE MACHINE age has arrived in the nation's hay and forage fields. Farmers have been buying hay and forage machinery at a high rate in every year of the last decade except 1943 when supplies were short. In recent years, purchases of the new-type pickup balers and forage harvesters has been particularly heavy.

Big Gain in Baling

According to information provided by crop correspondents for BAE, one of the outstanding changes in haymaking during the last decade has been the increase in the baling of hay. In 1948, farmers baled about 47 per cent of all hay harvested compared with 27 per cent in 1944 and only 15 per cent in 1939. Use of the windrow pickup balers has increased rapidly. In 1948, these machines accounted for more than three-fourths of all hay baled, compared with about half in 1944 and about a sixth in 1939.

The twine baler, which was practically nonexistent in 1940, has increased in popularity rapidly and in 1948 was used for about 45 per cent of the hay baled. Of the 51,000 windrow pickup hay balers delivered by manufacturers to distributors who served our farmers in 1949, about 64 per cent were twine balers.

Twine balers are used most extensively in the more humid areas of the north central states and the northeastern states where the bulk of the hay is fed on the same farm where grown.

Wire Balers Widely Used

Although twine balers are gaining in popularity, more than 55 per cent of all hay baled in 1948 was baled with wire balers. Use of the wire baler is widespread, but they are most popular in the southwestern and southern states where they usually account for half the crop.

Along with the tremendous increase in the baling of hay, there has been a marked decline in the tonnage fed or

sold as loose, long hay. Only 46 per cent of the crop was handled in this manner in 1948 compared with more than 70 per cent in 1944.

Storing hay as loose, long hay is a long established practice and is still important in many states. It accounted for more than half of the crop in the lake states, the Dakotas, Nebraska and most mountain states.

The Field Forage Harvester

The remaining 7 per cent of the 1948 hay crop was chopped. Although some hay was chopped in all states, Wisconsin, Iowa and the Pacific coast and mountain states accounted for the bulk of it. Only 2 per cent of the total hay crop was chopped in 1944.

Increasing use of the field forage harvester ranks with the rise in hay baling as an outstanding change for the last decade. These machines harvested almost a third of the corn silage in 1948—more than three times as much as in 1943—55 per cent of the sorghum silage tonnage and 40 per cent of the grass silage. Stationary cutters accounted for the rest of the silage from the three crops. Many of the owners of field forage harvesters use them for custom work.

The field forage harvester was used for half or more of the corn silage of the Corn Belt, the Great Plains, and the mountain and Pacific coast states. In all parts of the country use of the field harvester for silage appeared to be most popular on farms where the tonnage harvested was large. About 60 per cent of the corn silage on farms with 200 or more tons per farm was harvested by field harvesters in 1948. On the other hand, these machines accounted for less than 20 per cent of the tonnage on farms with less than 50 tons per farm.

More Grass Silage

The increased availability of the field forage harvester has been an important factor contributing to the rapid increase in production of grass silage in recent years. Of the about 5,000,000 tons of grass-silage estimated to have been made in 1948, 55 per cent was produced in the northeastern states, about 15 per cent in the lake states, 10 per cent in the Corn Belt, and about 10 per cent in the Pacific coast states — Albert P. Brodell, Charles G. Carpenter, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

ARIZONA RANGE GROUP CHARTS WINTER MEETING

The Arizona Section of the American Society of Range Management will meet at the University of Arizona on Dec. 15-16. Problems to be discussed at that time will include noxious plant control, reseeding, methods of rangeland appraisal, range forage plants and range condition. A day of discussions and conferences will be followed by an all-day field trip to view range problems and improvements in southeastern Arizona. This winter meeting will be a follow-up to one held at Flagstaff June 13-14.

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Association Notes

The Western Montana Stockmen's Association met recently near Marion, passed several resolutions and heard addresses on livestock diseases by Dr. Howard Welch, head of the veterinary department at Montana State College, and on inspection and brand laws, by William Cheney of the Montana Livestock Commission. The resolutions included one asking railroads to arrange for adequate stock car supplies; urged Congress to reject the Treasury Department proposal to change Section 117(j) of the Internal Revenue Code; opposed further acquisition of lands in the state by federal or state governments unless essential, and then only with consent of the Montana legislature.

Newest local livestock group to form an affiliate with the Colorado Cattlemen's Association is the Regional Cattlemen's Association which met on the Hugh Bennett Ranch at Falcon, Colo., some weeks ago. Membership in the new organization is open to Pikes Peak area breeders, producers and marketers. Some 350 persons attended the first meeting and heard addresses by Bob Hogsett, Ft. Morgan, Colo.; Dave Rice, secretary of the Colorado Cattlemen, Denver; Jasper Ackerman of Colorado Springs, one of the founders, and others. Officers elected are: Oscar Appelt, Colorado Springs, president; Hugh Bennett, vice-president; Joe Hatton, Colorado Springs, secretary; Jasper Ackerman, treasurer.

Terming the danger of sabotage a greater threat to California than the atom bomb, the California Cattlemen's Association has offered the governor of the state to serve "in any capacity" during the war emergency. Every citizen was urged, in a resolution adopted by the cattlemen, to remain alert for protection of the state.

The Washington Cattlemen's Association has a new secretary—J. K. "Pat" Ford. Orphaned at the age of 3, adopted by a farm family in Oregon at the age of 5, he has spent almost his entire time since then in work connected with livestock, either independently or in the employ of various institutions. His first job was in a butcher shop, where for a varied schedule of chores he received \$12 a month. From that he went into his first livestock production (raising hogs on shares with a flour milling company). With that self-assistance young Pat paid his way through high school, where he was high point man in the Union County contests on the school's stock judging team, and won the title of Northwest Champion Boy Judge at the Cascade International in Yakima in 1915. . . He served with the marines in the first World War and later finished his college course with the aid of an assistant

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instructorship. After that followed several years with packing plants in Seattle, a commission company in Spokane; a livestock extension specialist position at Washington State College; the post of livestock development agent for the Milwaukee R. R. with headquarters at Miles City, Mont., and then as fieldman for the First Bank Stock Corporation of Minnesota. . . . He has served as fieldman for the American Hampshire Sheep Association and ranned at Lavina, Mont. After selling out there Mr. Ford ran a general merchandise store and lunch counter at Ingormar and has lived most recently, for the past several years, in Missoula. Of his new job, he says, "I am back to my first love, working with cattle and cattlemen."

The third annual Idaho Cattlemen's Tour took 300 cattle and business people of the state on a 400-mile trip of the panhandle country that started at Boise and finished at Moscow. In between, visits were made to such diversified places as ranches; packing plants; fruit orchards and dairy ranches, and to the largest lumber mill in the world—the Potlatch Forest, Inc., which puts out enough lumber to make 40 or 50 homes a day. Entertainment furnished at the various stops, fine food and dancing enlivened the proceedings, and several informative addresses added interest. Among the speakers was F. E. Mollin, American National secretary, who touched on the value of such tours in advertising the cattle industry of the state and offering a medium for getting the participants acquainted with each other and the ranchers in other parts of Idaho. After seeing the Sears-Roebuck \$20,000 foundation Hereford herd at the University of Idaho in Moscow, the caravan disbanded.

In the first of what is now planned, in view of its success, as a series of grass-roots conventions, the Montana Stockgrowers Association met at Glasgow recently with an attendance of some 300 stockmen and stockwomen. Under the chairmanship of Gene Etchart, the program of speakers included Ralph Miracle of Helena, secretary, Montana Livestock Commission; C. K. Warren,



Part of the string of 100 cars on the tour lined up on the famous Salmon River Highway during the recent Idaho cattle tour. (Photo by Shira Studio, Grangerville, Ida.)

Deer Lodge, president of the Montana association; F. A. Ralston, Bozeman, livestock specialist at Montana State College; Dr. J. W. Safford, Helena, research director, Montana Livestock Sanitary Board. A question-and-answer period also highlighted the agenda. A resolution adopted in the meeting called for the railroads to provide adequate car facilities and schedules in advance of the heavy shipping season.

At Macon, Ga., some weeks ago nearly 150 livestock breeders and agricultural workers from everywhere in the state held an organizational meeting of the Georgia Livestock Association, to include as members all beef, dairy, swine and sheep producers, and to affiliate later with the American National.

Officers elected are: E. C. Hall of Waycross, president; Richard Curtis, Farmington, vice-president; Bill Inman,

Waycross, secretary-treasurer. After adoption of by-laws and completion of association plans a statewide membership campaign is to be launched.

On Nov. 12-14 the Washington Cattlemen's Association will have a series of meetings in Ellensburg of all the standing committees, the board of directors and the presidents and secretaries of the 21 county associations affiliated with the state organization. During the meetings the man chosen as "Washington Cattlemen of 1950" will be named.

CCA BRANCH HAS FIELD DAY

A two-county Livestock Field Day at Dublin, Calif., attracted more than 100 stockmen of the Alameda-Contra Costa Branch, California Cattlemen's Association, recently. Joint sponsors, with the branch group, were the Livermore Stockmen's Protective Association and the Agricultural Extension Service. Talks and demonstrations included those of Walter H. Johnson, Extension Service farm advisor for Alameda County; W. G. Wagoner, president of the Livermore association; Fred Wiedemann, who served as master of ceremonies; Horace Strong, livestock specialist; CCA Secretary J. Edgar Dick; Russell Hitz, federal meat grading supervisor, and James Hartnell, regional supervisor of the USDA's Market News Service.

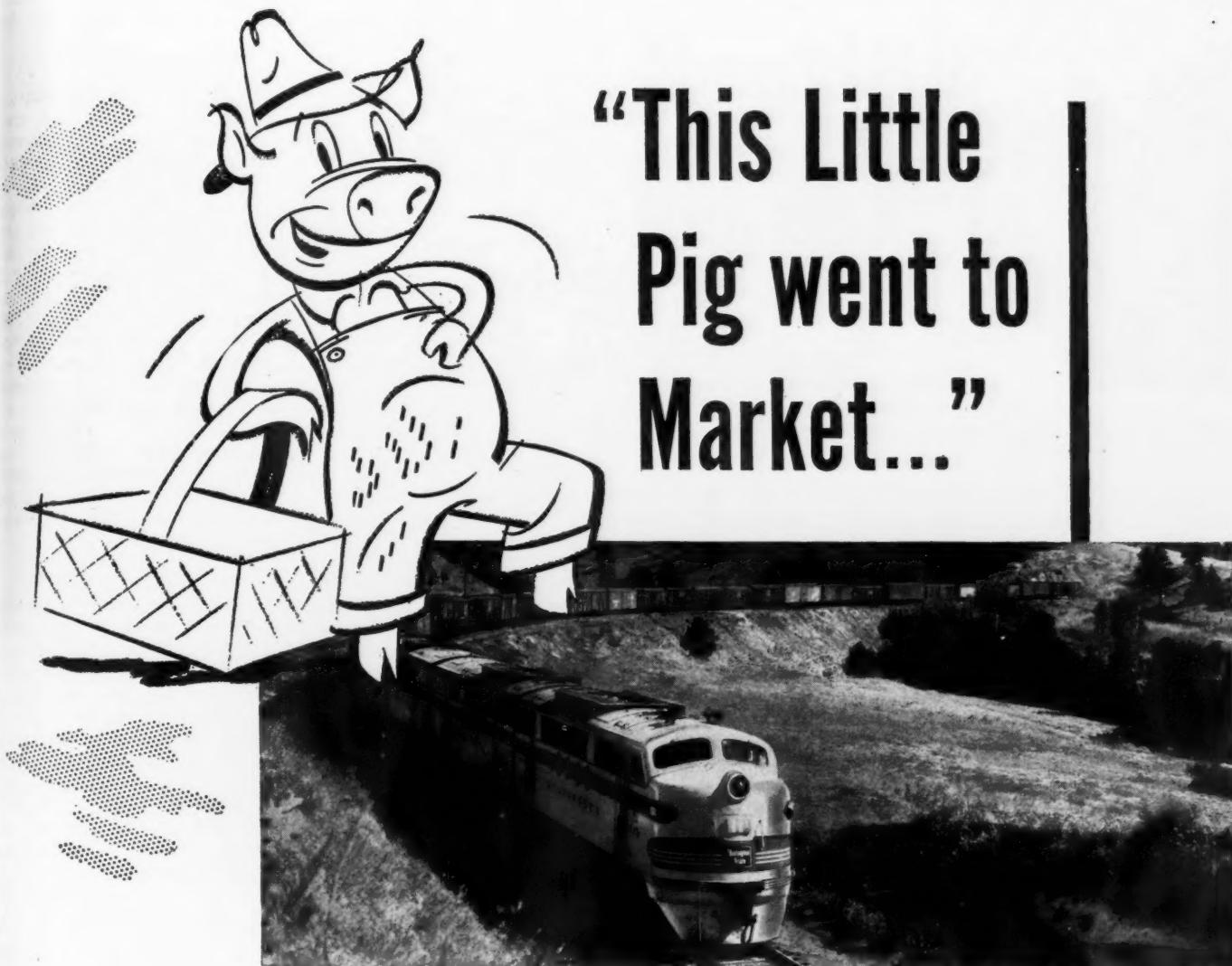
NEW TV SHOW FOR ARMOUR

Armour and Company has added a weekly half-hour television show to its advertising media. The show, which Armour has sponsored previously on radio, will appear on the TV network of NBC.



Idaho Cattlemen Association President Dave Jones of Malad and C. W. Hickman of the University of Idaho, at the mike on the university's farm. Mr. Jones is saying good-bye to the crowd on completion of last month's successful cattle tour.

"This Little Pig went to Market..."



Remember the nursery rhyme that says . . . "THIS LITTLE PIG WENT TO MARKET,
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Burlington has, for many years, been moving to market not only pigs but cattle, sheep, and farm products of all kinds. By providing good, clean equipment, adequate loading and unloading facilities, careful, on-time handling enroute, this railroad now occupies a position as one of the nation's leading carriers of livestock and farm products.

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A small part of the 250 persons who lined up for lunch at Cascade during the Idaho cattle tour. This lunch was given by the Cascade business men, Long Valley cattlemen, Ola cattlemen and Emmett Sales Yard.

Almost 400 cattle people from every county in New Mexico attended a quarterly meeting of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association Sept. 5-6 at Silver City, the town where the organization was formed in 1914.

Among the subjects discussed were cloud seeding for purposes of producing rain, and the status of the foot-and-mouth campaign, the latter subject by Albert K. Mitchell of Albert, N. M., who had recently spent two weeks in Mexico.

After Association President Roy Forehand of Carlsbad told the stockmen of negotiations underway by the American National Live Stock Association to have created a Joint Industry Committee to confer with administration officials on price control and rationing of agricultural commodities, the following resolution was adopted: "... The New Mexico Cattle Growers Association ... endorses the creation of such a committee, and recommends that the national administration consult and advise with such a representative group before wartime economic controls are placed on livestock or agriculture in general."

With the addition of 209 new members, the association rolls now list just over 5,600 names. The next quarterly meeting will take place Dec. 8-9 in Clovis.

The contest to name the Washington Cattleman of 1950 is clicking right along. The state association has eight more candidates from as many sections, as reported on Sept. 15. They are: Ernie Myers of Outlook for Central Washington; R. L. Harter of Newport for Pend Oreille County; Chet Roberts of Acosta for Grays Harbor County; Kenneth Price of Pomeroy for Garfield County; Fred Hanson of Ellensburg for Kittitas County; Arthur Hamilton of Chehalis for Lewis County; James T. Ovenell of Concrete for Skagit County; Harold Kohlstedt of Colville for Stevens County. A selection committee is presently making the rounds of the various county winners' ranches. The state winner will be announced during the Nov. 13-14 annual meeting of the state association's standing committees, directors, county presidents and secretaries.

Under urging by President J. H. Vinton of Gordon, members of the Nebraska Stock Growers Association recently voted to support a state road program adopted by the 1949 legislature. Mr. Vinton pointed out that prospects for any reduction in the cost of highway construction are dim and that the best way to meet the road needs of the present and the future is with an additional

1-cent gas tax increase and a boost in license fees. Thus, the state can match federal funds and get its share back for this work.

A resolution favoring the continuation of tick eradication for at least two years after systematic checking ends was passed by directors of the Florida State Cattlemen's Association in a meeting at Kissimmee on Sept. 9. The work would include checks at livestock markets and spot checking. Among those who attended the meeting were Knox O'Neal of Punta Gorda, chairman of the Florida organization's parasite committee; W. M. Larkin of Dade City, chairman of the committee on cattle underpasses; Ben Hill Griffin of Frostproof, vice-president of the state association, who had attended, and here, reported upon, a late-August meeting at Denver of the General Council of Public Relations Committee of the American National in the place of President Irlo Bronson who could not attend.

Recognition that any Bang's control program adopted involving slaughter should be accompanied by calfood vaccination seemed evident at a conference of northwestern states on brucellosis, held in Boise, Ida., on Sept. 7-8. Among those attending the conference from Denver were F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National, and Dave Rice, secretary of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association. Mr. Mollin discussed the American's stand on national control of Bang's disease.

Tally on Twin Falls County

Statistics put out by the Twin Falls Bank and Trust Co., credit Twin Falls County, Ida., with a population of 38,200 beef cattle, of which 18,000 are feeders, and 15,000 dairy cows. Their yield is shown as follows: On 15,000 beef cows, 80 per cent calf crop or 12,000 calves at \$80, total \$960,000; 4,000 beef calves gain 350 pounds, total 1,400,000 pounds at 20 cents, \$280,000; \$13,300 producing dairy cows, 90 per cent crop, or 11,970 calves at \$80, \$957,600; grand total \$2,917,600.



A few of the more than 400 cattlemen and their wives who attended the third quarterly executive board meeting of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association in Silver City, Sept. 5-6.

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- FOOT ROT • SHIPPING FEVER
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DELIVERY ONE TO THREE DAYS POSTPAID

NO. 21—FOR NECK. Adjustable chain. Numbered both sides. \$11.50 per doz.

NO. 17—FOR HORNS. Adjustable chain. \$8.00 per doz.

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This shot, taken during the recent tour of northern California meetings, was taken on the Weber ranch at Alturas. It shows the group filling out cards, placing the animals on view according to weight and grade. Ribbons were later awarded to the highest scorers.



(L. to R.) Rube Albaugh, extension livestock specialist, Davis, Calif., Jim Hartnell of the Market Reporting Service, USDA, and Shirley Grigsby of Montague, Calif., holding one of the animals shown on the northern California tour. The two men explained the grades and values of the various animals displayed.



Vittle time at Fortuna, California—and the travelers really went for this! Helping "officiate" in this photo are Bob Hunter, president of the Humboldt County Branch of the CCA, lifting out some of the barbecued meat from the pit, and looking on are Joe Russ, Jr., of Ferndale, director of the CCA, and Dave Snedden of Bakersfield, the state association president.

Northern California Groups Hold Meetings

A recent group of northern California livestock association meetings has served to bring out the benefits derived from a cooperative educational program on the part of the Extension Service and the California Cattlemen's Association. In this one-week tour of such gatherings planned on a cooperative basis, four men traveled the circuit and spoke at each meeting on the work of the livestock organizations and current activities involving important problems. The four speakers were Dave Snedden of Bakersfield, president of the CCA; J. Edgar Dick, San Francisco, the CCA secretary; Jim Hartnell of the Market Reporting Service, USDA, San Francisco, and Rad Hall, assistant secretary of the American National, Denver. At most of the meetings the local Extension Service farm advisors and Rube Albaugh put on type demonstrations explaining the various grades of live animals and the values of each.

The first assembly was called Aug. 31 at Willits, where the Trinity-Mendocino-Lake Branch of the CCA passed a resolution asking that the state furnish uniform ownership or sale certificates for transportation of cattle on trucks. The chairman was R. T. Hurt of Covelo, president of the group.

On Sept. 2 the Humboldt County Branch, presided over by Bob Hunter of Korbel, met at Fortuna. Farm Advisor Doug Pine conducted the type demonstration. Here, Rex McBride and Bob Hunter each donated a heifer calf to be awarded the high-scoring boys in the junior judging contest. The animals were won by Kay Roscoe and Jerry McFarland.

The Siskiyou County Branch of CCA met Sept. 4 at the Flock Ranch in Montague, Calif. S. C. Jackson was elected to the presidency, succeeding Charles Hammond. A picnic on the ranch was an enjoyable feature of this meeting.

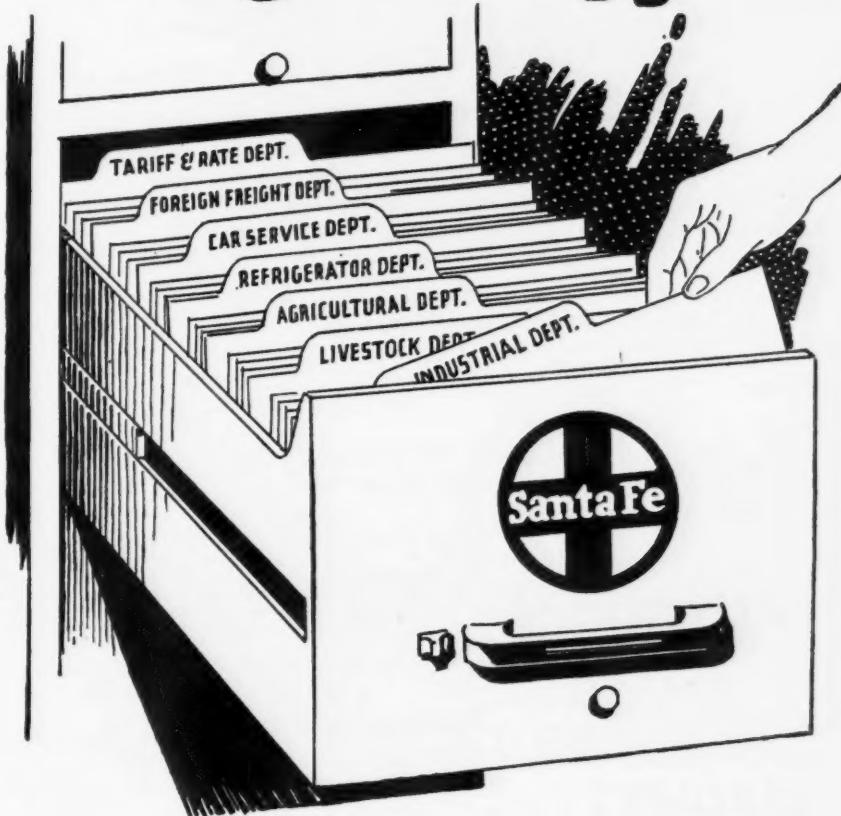
A dinner meeting at Dorris on Sept. 5 provided the occasion for members of the Butte Valley Cattlemen's Association to hear the four-man speaker program, and, in addition, the comments of Farm Advisor Sedgewick Nelson, on the subject "The advantages of marketing weaner calves or yearling steers."

The Modoc County Cattlemen held a field day on the Weber ranch at Alturas, Sept. 6, highlighted by a barbecue on the lawn. In addition to the regular speakers, the program here included a discussion of public land matters by Brunnell Christensen.

A type demonstration and afternoon meeting at McArthur on Sept. 7 brought together members of the Big Valley Livestock Association and the Fall River Livestock Association in joint session.

The Lassen County Cattlemen's Association opened its Sept. 8 meeting at Susanville with a lunch at the fairgrounds, followed by the remarks of the

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speakers and the type demonstration. In an election which was also held at this time, Claude Wemple of Milford was named CCA director and A. Jensen the secretary-treasurer. The members passed a motion thanking the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, state forestry department and others for their aid in controlling the forest fires which have caused great destruction in that area.

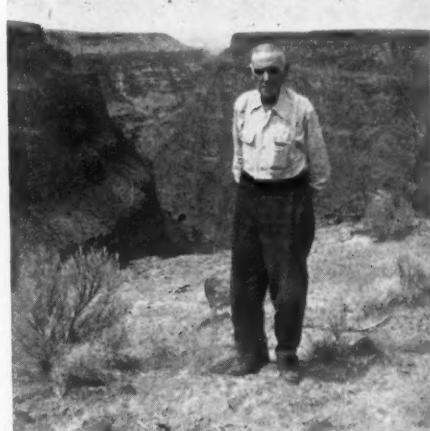
Featured at the Sept. 9 meeting of the Plumas and Sierra Counties Branch in Taylorsville were visits to grass demonstration plots and irrigated pastures on the Walt Cliff ranch. Lunch was served at Taylorsville, and a type demonstration was held on the Art Peters ranch in the afternoon.

The concluding meetings were held Sept. 12, with the first half at Coleville in the morning, the afternoon session at the Dressler ranch in Minden, and a final meeting in the evening.



Letters *TO THE (Cont.
EDITOR from
Page 4)*

general similarity. The Texas informant recalls that the whirligig or twister was used in his section in the early 90's. Saddlegirts (cinches) were made out of cows' tails or colts' manes or tails. Mr. Turner tells us that hair was used because it was softer and stronger than



William O. Turner of Bruneau, Id., in a picture taken a few weeks ago at the edge of Bruneau Canyon. Mr. Turner answers a reader's recent request for information about the old-time wooden spinner used in making hair rope.

hemp and he describes the twister, usually taken from the hard wood of wagon wheel spokes, which was used in the making. Mr. Johnston writes from Dickinson that the "tarabi" (the Spanish term) is still being used in Mexico and bordering states, and he adds that many times different colors of hair are used for some of the string to achieve a blend of color. We thank these readers, and any others who plan to write in, for this help, which we know will be appreciated.

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California Takes A Step Forward

By REX F. HARLOW
Consultant to the
Farm-City Relations Committee

People who live and work on farms and people who live and work in cities have much in common. But they meet so seldom that misunderstandings often develop between them. Some of the things that stand in the way of better understanding are:

(a) Farmers want good prices; city people want food to cost as little as possible.

(b) City workers want high wages; farm people want lower cost of farm supplies.

(c) Business men want good profits; farmers want goods at lowest possible cost.

To prevent and remove these misunderstandings a group of 46 public-spirited farm and business leaders in California have formed the Farm-City Relations Committee. For the past three months this committee has been hard at work in the San Joaquin Valley developing better cooperation between farmers and businessmen. It has been operating at the grassroots level, talking with individual farmers, meeting with groups in rural communities and holding town meetings of businessmen and farmers.

Facts Are the Foundation Upon Which Program Is Built

Factual data is being developed on costs, prices and profits of commodities—facts to supplant misconceptions and prejudices that cause so much ill-will between farm and city people. One of the commodities that is expected to benefit most from the farm-city relations program is meat. Both businessmen and housewives criticize the cattleman and the butcher for the high prices of meat, without knowing or taking into account all the costs and limited profits involved. Authenticated facts widely distributed should quickly help change this unfavorable viewpoint.

The program is being geared into the war effort. It is realized that warm, understanding cooperation between farmers who produce food and businessmen who process and distribute what the farmers produce is an absolute necessity in the rising war economy. Hence the farm-city relations program almost inevitably will increase in significance and become more valuable as the months pass.

Chairman of the statewide Farm-City Relations Committee is John E. Pickett, editor of the California Farmer. Loren Bamert, president of the American National Live Stock Association, and J. Edgar Dick, secretary of the California Cattlemen's Association, are members.

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ROY V. MORRISON
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Chicago, Illinois

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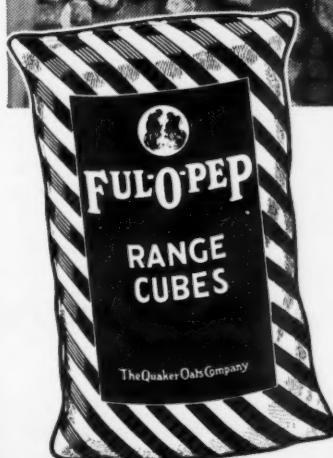
This is the third year I have fed Ful-O-Pep Cattle Feeds. I fed Ful-O-Pep Range Cubes to my cows and stocker yearlings. Last year I had a 99% calf crop, and these calves averaged over 500 lbs. at weaning time in less than six months. This is much better than I ever did before feeding Ful-O-Pep.

My stocker yearlings did a much better job of rustling on a rough range than ever before and they have the bloom all cattlemen like to see.

Sincerely,

Roy V. Morrison

HERE ARE SOME MORE FACTS



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of calves...and the condition of your cows against your feed cost, you'll agree: Ful-O-Pep Range Cubes are *low cost!*

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Anaplasmosis in Cattle

By T. R. MYERS, D.V.M.
of Dept. of Agriculture
Ag. Research Admin., BAI, Boise

ANAPLASMOSIS is an infectious disease characterized by a high fever and an acute anemia caused by the destruction of the red blood cells. The disease attacks cattle for the most part, but sheep, goats and other ruminants have been known to become infected.

The history of anaplasmosis in the United States reaches back more than 150 years, and was probably introduced into this country by the Spaniards. The disease was first recognized in the southern states and has slowly spread to other areas. The malady is known to

exist in at least 32 states.

Anaplasmosis is caused by a microscopic parasite which gains entrance to the red blood cells and destroys large numbers of them. The organism is carried from infected to healthy animals by insects such as ticks, flies and mosquitoes. The disease is also spread by man through surgical procedure such as castration, dehorning, vaccinating, drawing of blood samples, and also by the use of bull tongs for the restraint of animals.

Symptoms of the disease are most common in mature animals. Young animals—especially those under one year of age—may become infected, but the symptoms are so mild that recovery takes place without the condition's being noticed.

The most common symptoms are high temperatures in the early stages, depression, extreme weakness and staggering gait, loss of appetite, yellowish discoloration of the skin and mucous membranes, cessation of lactation and dribbling urine. Pregnant cows may abort. Recovery from the disease is usually slow. The death rate is variable. Sometimes only one or two animals may die in a lightly infected herd, but the death rate may run as high as 60 per cent. The mortality is usually high among healthy cattle that are added to infected herds.

On postmortem examination, the skin, mucous membranes and tissues covering the internal organs usually show a yellow discoloration. The heart may be flabby and the spleen is usually enlarged and dark-colored, with jam-like pulp. The blood may be thin and watery.

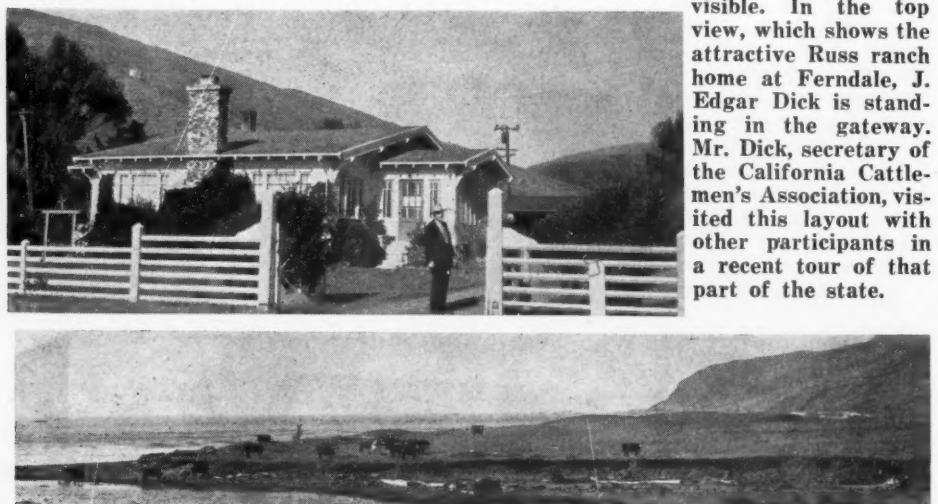
The clinical symptoms manifested by animals affected with anaplasmosis are such that confusion with other diseases may exist. Veterinarians and cattle owners in areas where the disease is prevalent learn to recognize these symptoms. However, a definite diagnosis cannot be made without the use of the microscope. Under the microscope the parasites causing the disease appear as black dots on the margin of the red blood cells. From only a few to 60 per cent of the red cells may be affected, depending upon the severity of the case. The affected cells may contain from one or two to three or more marginal bodies.

Most of the animals that recover from anaplasmosis are carriers for life. Such animals are sources of infection when placed in clean herds. For this reason, in areas where the disease exists only in scattered herds the animals which recover should be fattened and sold for slaughter. This, of course, is not altogether practical in areas where the infection is wide-spread.

There is no known preventive treatment for anaplasmosis. All animals that

WAY OUT WEST

Joe Russ, Jr., the man who owns the northern California ranch on which these two pictures were taken recently, has the distinction of running cattle on what is probably the westernmost grazing land in the United States. Judging by appearances, these animals are practically



amphibious, since the ranch on which they roam juts right out into the Pacific Ocean, and is, in fact (with one slightly extended exception) the farthest west of any point on the coast. (Get your maps out and see if that isn't so!). In the lower photo, taken during a time when the atmosphere was not quite completely clear, the water is nonetheless plainly visible. In the top view, which shows the attractive Russ ranch home at Ferndale, J. Edgar Dick is standing in the gateway. Mr. Dick, secretary of the California Cattlemen's Association, visited this layout with other participants in a recent tour of that part of the state.

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recover from the disease are immune and do not contract the disease a second time. Owners should make every effort to control insects that may distribute the disease from the carrier animal to the susceptible cattle in the herd. When performing surgical operations such as dehorning, vaccinating, castrating, etc., great care should be taken to clean and disinfect thoroughly all instruments after use on each animal. Knives and dehorning devices should be washed in clean water and dipped in a strong antiseptic solution. Needles and syringes used for vaccination purposes should be flushed thoroughly with clean water and then submerged in a disinfecting solution for several minutes before being used again.

Although a diligent search for effective drugs and preparations for use in the treatment of anaplasmosis has been made, the results so far are questionable since a large percentage of infected animals recover without treatment. Good nursing is always recommended and sick animals should be moved as little as possible. Clean, cool water and good feed should be kept before the animals at all times. Adequate shade should be provided in hot weather.

A vast amount of research has been and is being accomplished on this troublesome disease. A continuous search is being made for a specific remedy for use in the control and treatment of anaplasmosis. A blood serum test for detecting animal carriers of anaplasmosis has shown an accuracy of about 90 per cent and is still in the experimental stage at this time.

Irish Mule Traders

(Continued from Page 10)

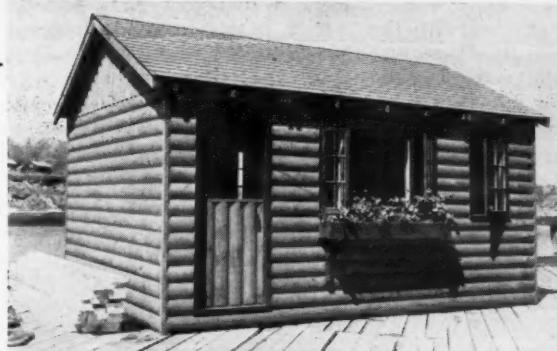
However, many of the Traders have found the horse markets of Fort Worth much to their liking, so every year sees them on hand for the big horse and mule sales. These Irishmen are shrewd buyers. They purchase their stock in the fall—usually at the big auctions in Atlanta or Fort Worth—and, because approximately 90 per cent of their business is in mules, the Traders invest heavily in jacks and jennies.

After the auction, the Traders start on their long trek. Usually several families travel together. They take a number of automobiles, each car drawing a trailer filled with household goods. Trailers filled with mules or horses, which are the Irish Traders' stock in trade, are also included in the caravan.

When the group reaches a likely camping spot—and these spots are usually settled upon ahead of time—the men and boys quickly put up the tents and set up the stoves. Then they unload and arrange the rest of the household furnishings—which, incidentally, are of the best. No exclusive hotel in Fort Worth or Atlanta could boast of better beds, some

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of which are mahogany four-posters, equipped with the softest of mattresses and the finest of blankets. Costly carpets and rugs are the usual floor covering, for if the Irish Traders prefer the canvas tents of their fathers to modern apartments, they have every comfort under their roofs. Indeed, they have more than comfort—even luxury—in these woodland homes.

In an unbelievably short time, the women are dishing up a savory meal, usually a steaming stew accompanied by slices of snowy bread, baked in their own ovens by these thrifty housewives. The men eat first and after they have finished the table is re-set with the same fine china and the women and children

eat in a more leisurely fashion.

Evenings are regularly one big party. The young men build up a huge campfire if the evening is cool or the mosquitoes are bad. When the fire is blazing merrily and after the women have finished their household tasks, young and old drift toward the fire. The evening is spent in song, laughter and jest, interspersed with serious conversation and some of the strange old folk tales brought from Ireland by their forebears. Sometimes there is dancing. Presently a boy or a girl will slip away from the circle, but "never more than ten yards" according to the courting custom of the Irish Traders.

These social gatherings contain people of all ages, from the very old to the very young. Everyone takes part in the merry-making. Perhaps this is the reason (for there is no "baby sitting," the babies joining the group in their mothers' arms) that there is no juvenile delinquency among these people.

Through the 80 or more years that the Traders have lived in America, they have

kept their bloodstream pure, marrying chiefly among their own people. They marry early—the girls at 16 or thereabouts, and the boys at 19. Weddings are traditional in every respect—the lovely bride resplendent in bridal satin, the solemnity and pomp of a church wedding, the gaiety of the wedding feast and the dancing that brings the wedding day to a fitting close. Divorces are practically unknown.

AS FOR education, the Irish Trader wishes his son to follow in his footsteps and become a Trader . . . and most of the boys do so. A lad of 16 can tell within \$5 what a horse or mule will bring. It is his heritage to know and understand horses and mules as it was the common heritage of his father and his father's father, before him.

"Why should our boys study law, or medicine?" demand the Traders. "As for our girls, the first one has yet to learn shorthand, or how to file papers in some office. If any of our colleens dream of Hollywood, or of following a stage career, they keep it very quiet."

However, every boy and girl is taught piety, respect for his elders, honesty and fairness toward all. With such a good start on character building, it naturally follows that the Traders' children are rarely social misfits. Some of these children receive their grade school education in excellent private schools.

The Irish Traders are unusual in many respects, but the most publicized of these



The arrangements committee for the recent quarterly meeting of the New Mexico association in Silver City. (L. to r.) Noel Rankin, Cliff; J. S. Culberson, Lordsburg; John T. McMillan, Silver City; B. A. Christmas, Silver City.

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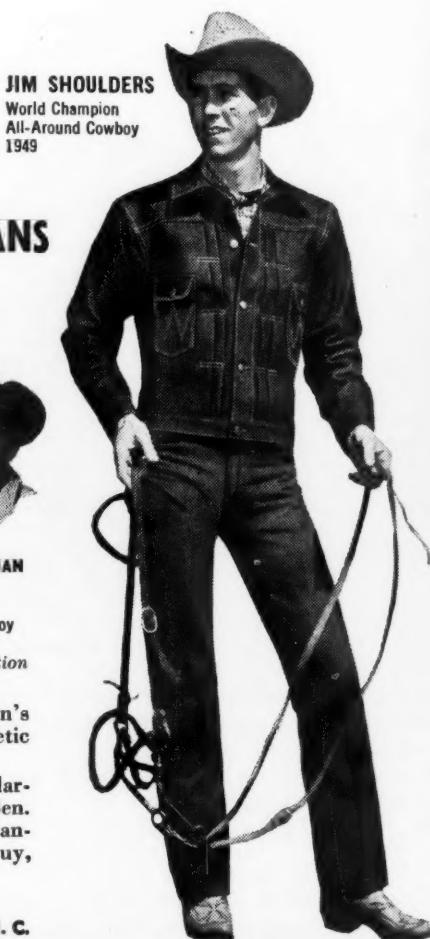
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These are just a few of the top rodeo stars who wear WRANGLERS.

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Blue Bell's new, form-fitting women's WRANGLER is designed for trim, athletic figures in sizes 12 through 20.

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October

is the common funeral day. This custom came about because the families are widely scattered and seldom write. However, as the Irish say, "sorrow has long legs." No true Irishman would dream of having a funeral without his family and friends present. Thus, the funerals of the Irish Traders are deferred until the caravans' annual arrival in Atlanta and Nashville, which are the two burial places of the clan. On this account, the bodies of those who die during the year are held in state in one of the mortuaries which the Traders patronize. The Atlanta rites are always held Apr. 28, and a day or two later a similar service is held in Nashville.

* * *

The day was sweet and fresh, and Atlanta residents had been watching the long string of automobiles which had been arriving since dawn. Little knots of curious onlookers were gathered at street corners to witness this annual rendezvous.

"What is it? A circus?" inquired a tourist, hurrying over to join the constantly growing crowd of spectators.

"It's the Irish Traders," answered an old-timer who had been watching these arrivals through the years. "They come back every year to hold their funerals here. Some people call them the 'Irish Travelers' but they are best known as the 'Irish Traders.' They make their living buying and selling horses."

The automobiles discharged their passengers before the doors of the mortuary, and then parked in the space reserved for this purpose. The limpid Atlanta air was perfumed with flowers. A bell began to toll as the occupants of the cars hurried to the mortuary chapel.

Within stood not one alone but many costly copper caskets, flanked by candleabra. Surrounding each bier were

family groups taking that final and heart-breaking last look at the loved face within. The grief of the mourners was so apparent and so sincere that it was hard to believe these dead had not just departed this life. They had, however, been lying in state awaiting this day—Apr. 28—when grieving kin and friends among the Irish Traders would assemble to pay their last sad respects.



Officers of the newly organized Georgia Livestock Association. In the top panel are (l. to r.) Richard Curtis, Farmington, vice-president; E. C. Hall, Waycross, president; Bill Inman, Waycross, secretary-treasurer. In the lower view are six directors who attended a recent meeting at Macon. (l. to r.) seated: David Jennings, Americus; Carl Cooling, Albany; B. F. Harper, Waycross; standing: J. A. Rogers, Franklin; J. K. Zellner, Forsyth; Robert L. Boswell, Greensboro.



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Says Purina Feeder, William Meadors

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Johnson and Kale Workman
Russell Kansas

The undertaker and his assistants entered the chapel and gently and decorously began to wheel the coffins out to the waiting hearses. The last mourning relative was handed into the last car and the procession, flanked by a motorized police escort, moved slowly to the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

After a solemn Mass at the church, the long cortege wended its way slowly to the cemetery. Friends and relatives gathered about each grave and, as each coffin was lowered, there was a wild demonstration of grief. However, the quicksilver quality of the Irish temperament soon asserted itself; and in spite of reddened eyes, spirits were rising as the caravan set out for Nashville where, on the following day, a like service would take place.

* * *

Although many of the Traders have never visited Ireland, their shrewdness in driving a bargain, their quicksilver temperament, their unpredictability and their sparkling wit proclaim them as distinctly Irish as the Emerald Isle itself. True to their Celtic heritage, these Irish Traders are sensitive and strangely proud.

In this huge family of more than 10,000 members, not even during the depression was one of them out of a job. Not one of them was on government-made work, not one was on relief. Their imposing bank accounts show that they have prospered in the livestock business. Many of them have large deposits in Atlanta banks and elsewhere.

Already it has been estimated that 40 per cent of the Traders have already quit the road and become substantial citizens with prosperous businesses. However, it is certain that it will be many a day before the "long, white road" will cease to call them "over the world and back," to Atlanta and the many other spots which they have loved and called "home."

The Irish Traders have become synonymous with the best traditions of

The Hereford steers shown here won grand championship and reserve grand championship at the second annual Boys Town Royal Livestock Show held at Father Flanagan's Boys Home in Omaha, Aug. 5. Gene Blair (left front) of Grand Island showed the grand champion, and Virgil Mulligan (right front) of Burwell showed the reserve grand champion. In the back row, (l. to r.) are Allan Fordyce of Bar 13 Ranch, Big Horn, Wyo., breeder of the two steers; Judge Karl Hoffman of Ida Grove, Ia.; Judge Jack Hoffman; Mrs. Fordyce, and Ronald Hutchings, beef herdsman at Boys Town. (Photo by American Hereford Association.)



CURRENT EVENT

In college, one of the first accomplishments of electrical engineering students is to wire home for money.

HOWARD HAYNES.

horse and mule dealers. Should they ever quit the road—and it is said that the tractor is already making huge inroads in the number of horses and mules required in some of the Traders' best selling areas—the men whose fathers and grandfathers have done business with them, throughout the years, will miss them sorely. For the Traders have brought good business methods and integrity as well as color and romance to the horse and mule markets of the West and Southwest.

F. & M. Notes

(Continued from Page 8)

ed, immediate action is taken to inspect not only that animal but all other animals in the herd.

The cost of the program, which reached a high of \$2,450,000 in June of 1949, is being constantly reduced and the expenditures for August were down to approximately \$950,000—the first time since the mass vaccination got underway that it has been less than a million dollars.

Reductions in personnel also are being made. The total strength of the joint commission on Sept. 5, was 3,619 of which 1,019 were from the United States. During August the commission personnel was reduced by 512, making a decrease of 2,893 since Feb. 1.

The Venezuelan government has established an institute under its ministry of agriculture for purposes of planning and executing a campaign against foot-and-mouth disease there. The United States and Mexican experts will cooperate with the new institute to fight an epidemic which so far appears confined in a small section.

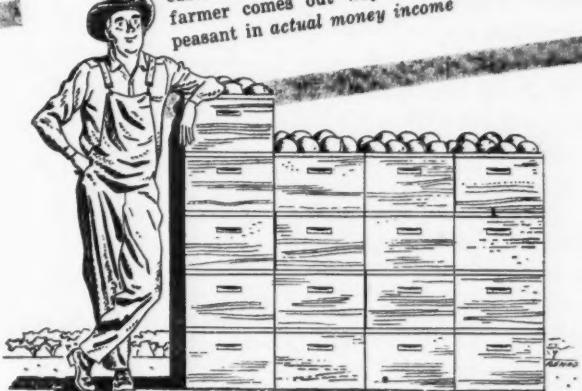
TWO WAYS TO SELL PEACHES...

Which pays farmers better?

This European peasant farmer grows some peaches—along with various other crops, all in small volume. He picks his peaches...carries them by basket to his town market place...sells them himself, direct to customers. Thus he receives all the money his customers spend for peaches. Yes, 100% of the customer's peach dollar belongs to him. But from this "one-man" marketing he can't begin to receive enough money for his peaches to afford improvement in crop quality, or to grow more peaches. Nor can he afford to specialize in peaches...because he has too many other jobs to do



This American farmer grows more peaches per man-hour than a European peasant ever dreamed of. He grows peaches of fine quality, too, because he's located where peaches do fine, and he specializes in peach-growing. Railroads and truckers haul his peaches. Processors can or freeze some of them. Modern stores sell the peaches fresh, canned, frozen. The people who provide such marketing facilities are paid with the grower from the dollar customers spend for peaches. Yet the American farmer comes out way ahead of the European peasant in actual money income



COMPARED to the market-it-yourself system, the American way sells many times more dollars' worth of peaches. American farmers can produce more efficiently—and they can specialize by crop or area—because modern marketing facilities are available to move their bigger, better production to customers.

True, growers here in America get less than 100% of the customer's food dollar. But...because there is mass consumption...they are able to farm on a mass production basis. Thus American growers receive more money.

The U. S. farmer's share of the food dollar spent for fresh fruits and vegetables today is around 40¢. This share drops to about 25¢ for canned fruits and vegetables. It hits around 28¢ for rolled oats, expensive to process...70¢ to 75¢ for good grade beef, butter and eggs.

The grower's percent of the food dollar varies from crop to crop because one crop requires more processing, cleaning,

grading or packaging charges than another. Or entails more service charges for storage, wholesaling or freight.

Bigger share of Safeway dollar goes to growers

Safeway's business is the *retailing* of food.

This function, you know, is sometimes lumped with other charges under the blanket term, "costs of distribution." But Safeway has nothing to do with farm-to-warehouse hauling costs. And in most of the processed foods, others—not Safeway—do the processing and packaging.

For all our retailing services—averaged over all farm crops—Safeway requires less than 14¢ out of the dollar customers pay for food at our stores.

This 14¢ covers all our costs of doing a retail business (such costs as wages, rents, taxes, advertising, etc.) plus a profit. In 1949 our profit was 1 1/3¢ per dollar of food sales at Safeway stores.

Safeway costs are lower than average for such retailing services. In fact, our costs today represent a smaller part of the food dollar than Safeway required 10 years ago.

Of course, the dollar volume of our sales has increased, due in part to higher food prices. But our labor and other costs are up even more sharply. Chiefly because we've learned year by year to operate more efficiently can we return to farmers today *a larger share of each dollar of Safeway sales.*

The Safeway idea of selling more food per store and per employee isn't ours alone. We are in free competition with many stores working toward the same end.

It seems to us that is good for everybody—for farmer, customer and store man alike. We invite you to test our ideas of how a store should be run by doing your food shopping at Safeway, where almost one-fifth of all customers are farm families.



SAFEWAY STORES

COMPLETE DISPERSAL P

November 16 & 17

(Right after Ogden)

AT GOODING, IDA.

400 Top Head Sell HERD SIRES

Royal Essar 3d Gem TT Proud Prince
Royal Triumph 69th Gem TT Prince Wilton
Gem Beau Zento Gem TT Mission Trph.
Gem Beau Zento 20th Gem TT Triumphant

SHOW HERD

Never before have we had such an outstanding string.

REPLACEMENT HEIFERS

We have always topped out heifers for replacements. These are outstanding.

COW HERD

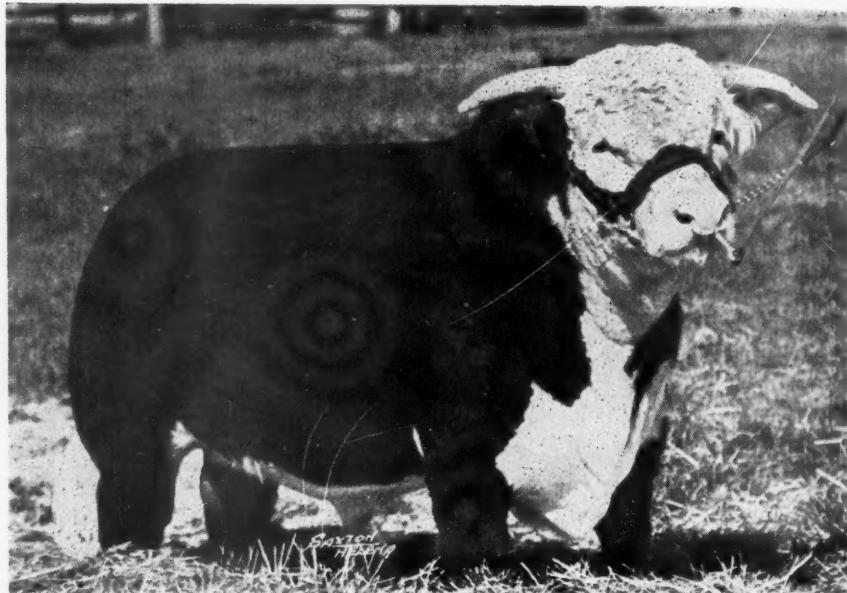
Richly bred cows of Thornton, Hazlet, Anxiety 4th and our own breeding ready to carry on in your herd.

HERD SIRE PROSPECTS

These could improve a lot of herds.

RANGE BULLS

These have been summered on mile high sagebrush and meadow pastures, and are rugged and ready to go.



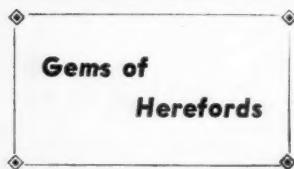
GEM TT MISSION TRIUMPH

Gem TT Mission Trph.—by the prepotent TT Mission Trph. (making him half brother to the champion TT Wistful Miss). He, his dam and his outstanding get sell.



GEM MISS ZENTO 5TH

Gem Miss Zento 5th—By the rugged Gem Beau Zento, and one of the top females we have ever produced. She and her parents sell.



**GOODING
CORRAL
FAIRFIELD**

IDA.

**IDAHO
HEREFORD
RANCH**

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



L PROVEN BREEDING

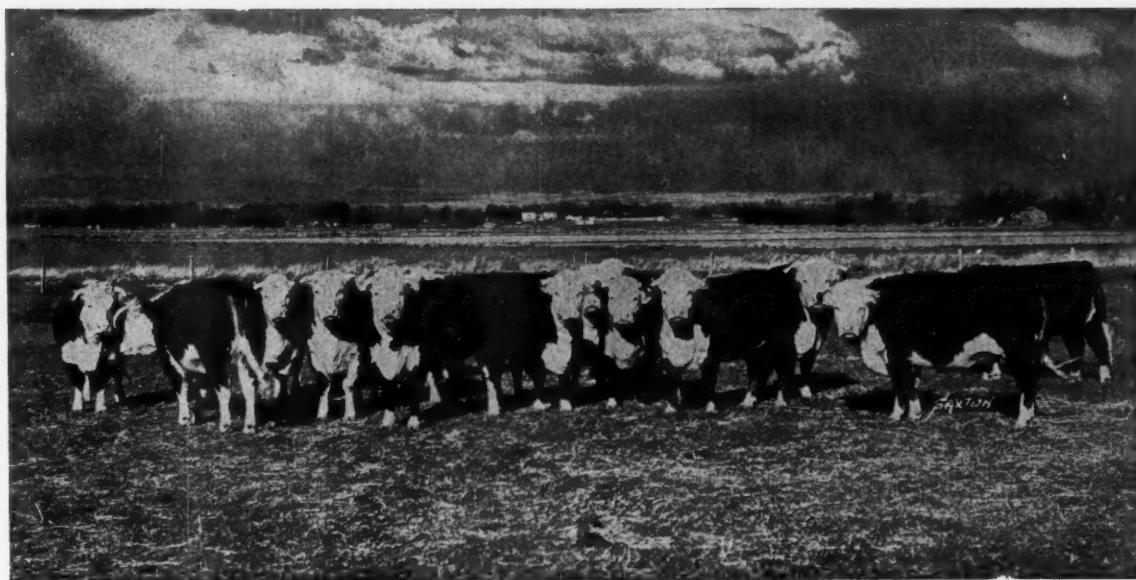
Proven in the Show Ring

Proven in the Sale Ring

Proven in the Breeding Herd

Proven in the Feedlot

Proven on the Range



Two-Year-Old Females—Note the uniformity and size of these heifers

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee every animal in the Idaho Hereford Ranch's present breeding herd will sell in the sale. This includes the entire herd of Bob and Wes Fields. A few range bulls will not go through the sale and can be purchased at private treaty.

We guarantee that no member or agent of the Idaho Hereford Ranch will bid on any animal.

We guarantee that no "freak" has ever been dropped on the Idaho Hereford Ranch, and to our knowledge, no animal we have ever bred has ever produced a "freak." This is a "non-freak" herd.

Gems of
Herefords

October, 1950

Ernest E. Fields & Son
Sam Gardner, Herdsman

**IDAHO
HEREFORD
RANCH**

ANOTHER **TECO** PRODUCT

CATTLE SQUEEZE



The many exclusive features of the famous Teco Cattle Squeeze make it the most popular squeeze available. Patented dehorning gate (available separately) securely holds the head and animal for any operation . . . yet it swings open to allow the animal to leave through the front. Adjustable for height, it closes automatically. Rear stop gate is spring balanced . . . safe, easy to operate. Squeeze ratchet on top draws both sides together simultaneously . . . keeps animal on its feet. Locks automatically . . . releases instantly. Write for full particulars.



Distributed By Stone Livestock Supply Co. 217
Livestock Exchange Bldg. Denver 16, Colo. or

Write for Full Details

THOMPSON & GILL, Inc.
Madera, California

Please send me complete information on the following TECO products:

- Cattle Squeeze
- Feed Wagon Beds
- Pilers & Stackers
- Portable Grain Elevator
- Fertilizer Loader
- Cattle Stock Calf Chute

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

DEFENSE PRODUCTION RESPONSIBILITY

Ralph S. Trigg, administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, will be responsible for numerous activities under the defense production program as recently delegated by Agriculture Secretary Brannan. Under this come food and agricultural commodities, and problems of distribution . . . In the event that price controls are to be imposed, either parity or the price prevailing between May 24 and June 24—Whichever is higher—will be used as the ceiling on any given item.

TAXES HIGHER

Taxes are raised now. Individuals will pay higher rates ranging from 20.5 per cent increase in the lower brackets to 11.5 in the higher. Corporation normal taxes are also raised. Under the present law the top limit on corporate income taxes is 38 per cent. This was raised to 42 for the calendar year 1950 and to 45 for 1951 and subsequent years.

In the livestock field, there was an amendment to confirm the Albright decision granting capital gains on breeding animals, but it applied only to cattle, and since under the rules in conference the amendment couldn't be broadened to include sheep and other suitable animals, the amendment was dropped.

FARM BUREAU PLAN

The American Farm Bureau Federation has announced its plan to avoid price ceilings and inflationary rises in prices of livestock and meats, in a six-point program. The recommendation includes: (1) Making greater use of federally owned grazing lands; (2) increased effort to eradicate animal disease; (3) feeding livestock to heavier weights; (4) consideration of the need for maintaining favorable relationship between grain and livestock prices; (5) some sort of insurance by the government of reasonably stable price levels for livestock after the emergency, as a means of encouraging producers to expand production, and (6) recognition of the fact that livestock producers and feeders know their problems best and, if given freedom of opportunity to solve them, will be able to meet the nation's demand for meat.

RANGE GROUP MEETS

The Colorado section of the American Society of Range Management met late last month at the Manitou (Colo.) Experiment Station; Chairman Herb Schwan presided. The first afternoon of this fall gathering was devoted to a tour of the station. After a dinner attended by the delegates and their guests, an evening session featured committee reports and a program arranged by John Hart of the Colorado game and fish department; this dealt with the subject of big game, and especially the deer problem on winter range. The following morning those attending the meeting toured the Northfield watershed (which supplies the city of Colorado Springs) in

the Pike National Forest. Election of officers will be held by the group at its spring assembly.

10TH N. M. RANCH DAY

The tenth annual Ranch Day of the Jornada Experimental Range and the ranch of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts will take place Oct. 9. The motor caravan will start from the courthouse in Las Cruces at 8 a.m. and at selected stops the participants in the tour will study the effects of the experimental treatments on the cattle; range vegetation will also be demonstrated.

NEW BRANDING FLUID

After several years of research work, a branding fluid for sheep has been developed that is completely removed from wool by scouring, yet remains highly legible after months of exposure to rigorous climatic conditions, according to the Production and Marketing Administration.

**Neckyoke
Jones
Says:**



I seen by the Congressional Reckord where the Dept. of Agriculture has done a surveyin' job which shows that about 50 per cents of the men wears pyjammies. They didn't find out what the other half wore—whether they sleep in red flannels or long nights shirts. It seems that rich fellers is more apt to wear pyjammies than poor fellers—an' them who is educated wears pyjammies while them who is dumb don't. More pyjammies is wore, accordin' to the surveyors, in cold countries than they is in hot countries.

Now this here is very intrestin'. Apparently a feller with a collide deplomey starts right in wearin' pyjammies. Now iffen the socialist fellers in Washinton hears about the rich havin' the pyjammies an' the poor havin' none—they'll want to split 'em up—an' there may be a squabble as to who will git the pants and who will git the coats.

Ol' Peyote Pete Williams went into a department store in Denver the other day. The storekeeper sez to him "Why don't you buy some of these here pyjammies?" "When do you wear 'em?" asts Peyote. "You wear 'em nights," sez the storekeeper. "Well then I don't need 'em," whinnes Peyote, "because I don't go no wheres nights!"

Accordin' to the Congressional Reckord this 'here surveyin' party—an' the book which give the results—cost \$100,000. Looks like bizness is per usual in Washinton—Koree or no Koree!—F.H.S.

All

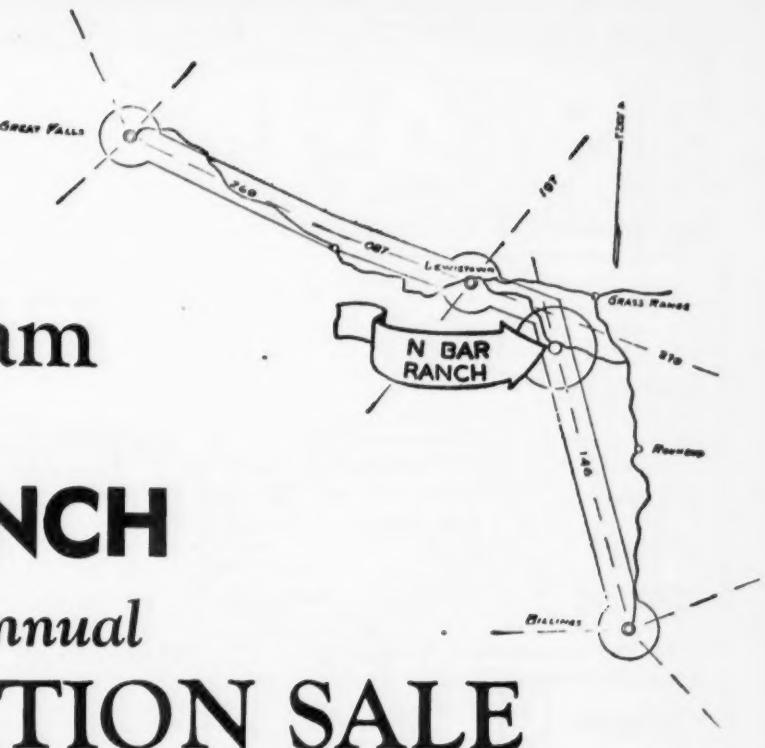
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3 Big
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SALE

You're
On The Beam
at the
N BAR RANCH

4th Annual
COMBINATION SALE



GRASS RANGE, MONTANA
October 26, 1950

→ **ANGUS FEEDER CALVES**
250 Steer Calves

→ **ANGUS REPLACEMENT HEIFERS**
100 Commercial Heifer Calves

→ **ANGUS BREEDING STOCK**
100 Commercial Cows
20 Purebred Cows
30 Purebred Bull Calves

All From Montana's Famous N Bar Ranch Herd
Bang's free—Bang's vaccinated

Our breeding and a good season have produced our best offering of feeder calves, replacement heifers, stock cows and bull calves.

Come early, get acquainted, have lunch before the sale in our heated sale barn.

For the benefit of those who fly, N Bar Ranch has two runways near the sale barn. The ranch is on the beam 81 miles north of Billings, 30 miles southeast of Livingston, 18 miles southwest of Grass Range.

3 Big Days
of ANGUS
SALES

N Bar Ranch, Grass Range, October 26
Montana Angus Association, Great Falls
Feeder Sale, October 27
Registered Angus Sale, October 28

For catalogs and hotel reservations, write
N Bar Ranch
G. R. Milburn, Manager
Grass Range, Montana

SALES

OCT.
13
MONTANA

OXO Annual Sizable Sale

OXO Sizable Herefords get the cattleman's nod! They are proven average-builders and on-the-ranch favorites. Selling at auction October 13: thirteen bulls, thirteen yearling heifers, thirteen two-year-old heifers, and fifteen topper Belle Donald cows. They make good or we make good. Come up and preview 'em. Coffee's hot and fishing's terrific!

DON SMITH, Owner

Stevensville, Montana

OCT.
14
KANSAS

C K CALF SALE
C K Ranch, Brookville, Kans., Oct. 14, 1:00 P.M.
HEREFORDS
35 BULLS
35 FEMALES
Outstanding group of weanling calves—an investment that keeps growing.
For Catalog Write C K Ranch, Brookville, Kans.

October
17
Colorado

GREAT WESTERN HEREFORD BREEDERS
18th Annual Fall Show and Sale
STERLING, COLO.—OCT. 17
35 BULLS
We believe this to be one of the good offerings presented by the Great Western Hereford Breeders.— 40
Recognized breeders are consigning Herefords featuring top modern bloodlines.
Complete Auction Service by L. C. "Jim" Hoover & Son, Sterling, Colo.
Thomas R. Blackburn, Staff Member, Colorado A & M College, Judge

OCT.
19-20
WYO.

92 HEREFORD BULLS
to sell in 6 pens of 3, 10 pens of 2 and the remainder as individuals.
Buy quality at reasonable prices. Sale, Oct. 20, 1 P. M.—Show, Oct. 19, at Fair-grounds. Beef barbecue—Laramie Chamber of Commerce—11:30 A. M., Oct. 20.
Write for Catalog to TONY FELLHAUER, Sale Manager
SOUTHERN WYOMING HEREFORD ASSN., Laramie, Wyo.

OCT.
23
NO. DAK.

TRI-STATE HEREFORD FUTURITY
Schnell Livestock Yards, Dickinson, N. D.
October 23, 1950—10 A. M.
60 BULLS
30 FEMALES
Room Reservations
Chamber of Commerce
Dickinson, N. D.
For catalog write N. WARSINSKE, Mgr., Box 1497, Billings, Mont.

OCT.
23
COLO.

MIDWEST HEREFORD ASSOCIATION SHOW AND SALE
Fair Grounds—Holyoke, Colo.—Oct. 23, 1950, 1 P.M.
20 BULLS
40 FEMALES
For catalog write to
VET CHASE, SALE MANAGER
Holyoke, Colorado

OCT.
26
Mont.

N BAR COMBINATION SALE
Oct. 26, 12:30 P.M. at N Bar Ranch, Grass Range, Mont.
30 BULLS COMMERCIAL AND PUREBRED
250 steer calves
100 heifer calves
N BAR RANCH, GRASS RANGE, MONT.

OCT.
26-27
COLO.

Rocky Mountain Hereford Breeders Assn.

Annual Fall Show and Sale, Boulder, Colo.

31 BULLS; 36 FEMALES

A quality offering of Rugged Herefords raised in the Rockies. Sale starts at 1 P. M., Oct. 27, at the Pow-Wow Grounds. Judging of Fat Club Steers 10 A. M., Oct. 26. Sale of Fat and replacement steers at 12 noon, Oct. 27.

For catalogs or information write to
The Auction Engineers, L. C. Jim Hoover & Son, Sterling, Colo., Phone 802

TRAIL'S END HEREFORDS SELL IN SEPTEMBER DISPERSION

A total of 254 lots went through the auction ring for an average of \$687 and a total return of \$175,085 when the Straus Medina-Flowing M dispersion of Trail's End Herefords took place last month at Painter's Two-Bar-Two Ranch southeast of Denver. The top animal in the sale was a five-year-old bull, Real Bourbon 1, for which Henry Vonderfecht and sons of Maxwell, Nebr., paid \$10,050. The top female of the one-day auction was Twinkle Miss 3, which brought \$3,000 when purchased by J. F. Miller of Hayden, Colo.

PHOENIX SHOW PLANS SET

At the third annual Phoenix Stock Show, to be held in the Arizona city Jan. 3-6, 1951, there will be two classes of feeder steers in the Hereford and Angus classes: a pen of five and a pen of 20, 1950 calves, all one brand, with top money of \$100 on both classes. . . . Brahman cattle are being added this year to the classification for exhibition and judging, but not for auction The Junior division will show purebred heifers in all breeds with five awards beginning at \$30 There will be a class for steers in all breeds with seven monies beginning at \$50 There will also be a calf scramble consisting of 10 calves, with 20 4-H and FFA boys trying to make the catch.

FIELD DAY HELD IN FLORIDA

At Ocala, Fla., the Ralston Purina Company and Norris Cattle Company were joint sponsors of a cattlemen's field day at the Norris Company's Circle-Square Ranch on Sept. 6.

POLLED HEREFORD SHOW TO BE JUDGED BY DEAN BLIZZARD

Dean W. L. Blizzard, dean and director of Oklahoma A & M College, will be the official judge for the 50th anniversary show sponsored by the American Polled Hereford Association to be held in Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 20-22. Assisting Dean Blizzard will be Dr. O. Burr Ross, a member of the animal husbandry department at the college.

FINE BRAHMAN
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Fair, Ph.

PACIFIC OFFERS

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October



"Bothering me? Of course not!
I LOVE them!"

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

BRAHMANS ON PARADE

Fine individuals of the American Brahman breed will be exhibited in the coming weeks at numerous shows—among them, several Texas events, including the State Fair of Texas at Dallas, Oct. 7-12; the Southeastern Fair in Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 26-Oct. 7; the Louisiana State Fair, Shreveport, Oct. 21-29; Sumpter All-Florida Breeders Show, Webster, Fla., Nov. 2-4; Arizona State Fair, Phoenix, Nov. 3-12.

PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL OFFERS SIZEABLE "KITTY"

A total of \$136,837.50 will be at stake when the Pacific International Livestock Exposition is held at North Portland, Ore., Oct. 6-14. The show, now in its 40th year, will offer \$58,074 in premiums for the stock show alone, with an additional \$6,000 for land products, \$8,788 for juniors and \$1,700 for college judging contests.

For the first time since the war, the Shorthorn sale returns to the P-I on Oct. 9.

For the very first time, the show string from Bear Claw Ranch of Dayton, Wyo., will be listed among the exhibits—16 head of Herefords strong.

The Angus sale will be held on Oct. 10. The Angus sale was inaugurated at this show last year with great success.

More than \$22,000 in cash awards will give the Pacific International in October one of the West's finest horse shows of the year, as it is believed the large amount of cash offered will attract outstanding animals from California, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Texas, Colorado, Nevada and New Mexico. At least 300 horses will be on hand for the event.

SCRUB BULLS TO SELL AT SOUTHWEST CLINIC

A feature of the 1950 Southwest Livestock Clinic at Oklahoma City in November will be a scrub bull show and sale designed to get more such bulls marketed and to encourage the use of good commercial purebred bulls. Sponsors of the clinic hope to have more than 100 bulls entered from farmers and ranchers in Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and New Mexico.

SECOND HIGHEST AVERAGE SET AT SWITZER AND FIELD SALE

The nation's second highest figure was established in mid-September at Gunnison, Colo., when the Switzer and Field dispersion set an average of \$2,137.50 for each of 306 lots. The top average in Hereford dispersion sales was reached two years ago when Dan Thornton, also of Gunnison, disposed of his herd for an average of \$2,252. (Mr. Thornton is now back in the Hereford business.) High point of the auction came with the purchase of Baca OJR Royal 1 for \$46,000 by W. W. Thorp of Britton, S. D.

SALES

OCT.
27 & 28
WYO.

CENTRAL HEREFORD ASSOCIATION 7TH ANNUAL SELECT DRAFT SALE

LUSK, WYO. — OCT. 27 and 28

Showing at 1:30 P. M. Oct. 27 and sale 1:00 P. M. Oct. 28 in new Livestock Pavilion at Fairgrounds. 80 BULLS 15 top breeders will offer 60 bulls as individuals and 20 bulls in pairs. Col. Chas. Corkle, Auctioneer For a catalog, write S. E. West, Lusk, Wyo.

OCT.
27 & 28
MONTANA

MONTANA ABERDEEN-ANGUS ASSOCIATION SALES

OCT. 27

3,000 Feeder Calves, Yearlings, Cows sell at the Great Falls Livestock Commission Company Yards, Great Falls, Montana. 80 Head Top Registered Bulls and Females sell in the North Rocky Mountain Show and Sale, North Montana Fairgrounds, Great Falls, Montana.

For information and catalogs on these two sales, write Bill Stevens, Executive Secretary, Montana Aberdeen-Angus Association, Box 201, Billings, Montana

OCT.
28
Colorado

GREELEY SALE

A Quality Offering of Hereford Bulls Weld County Sale Barn, Greeley, Colo., Oct. 28
For Information and a Catalog Write Stow Witwer, Greeley

OCT.
28
GREELEY

OCT.
28
WYO.

MARSH HEREFORD SALE

Wheatland, Wyo., Sale Barn, Oct. 28, 1950, 1 P.M.

45 high-quality, well-bred Earl Marsh long yearling bulls. Chugwater, Wyo.

OCT.
30
WYO.

Big Horn Basin Hereford Breeders Association

SALE — VARNEY MOTOR CO. — WORLAND, WYO.

OCT. 30, 1950 — 1 P.M.

83 HEREFORD BULLS

For catalog write to: J. M. Nicholls, Secretary, Cody, Wyoming, or Jack Lowry, Sale Manager, Worland, Wyoming

NOV.
1
WYO.

Top of the Crop Angus Sale

WYOMING ANGUS RANCH

35 FEMALES

35 BULLS
Sorted out from our 700 registered cows and champion sires.
LUSK, WYO., NOV. 1 For catalog write W. Y. SPENCE, Sale Mgr., 206 Tramway Bldg., Denver, Colo.

NOV.
6
UTAH

M and O RANCHES Sale Nov. 6 RICHFIELD, UTAH
At Sales Pavilion
35 Outstanding M&O Bulls, 20 Weanling Heifer Calves and 20 Steer Calves out of our famous purebred non-registered herd. All animals of top quality.
FOR CATALOG WRITE
M & O Ranches, 175 West South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah

NOV.
8-9
NEW MEX.

NORTHEASTERN NEW MEXICO HEREFORD BREEDERS Association Sale Barn, Raton, N. M.—Nov. 8 and 9, 1950

75 BULLS — 25 FEMALES

ONE OF THE GREATEST
ASSOCIATION SALES

FOR CATALOG WRITE OLEN CAVINESS, RATON, NEW MEXICO
Dan Thornton, Judge L. C. "Jim" Hoover & Son, Auctioneers

SALES

NOV.
10
COLO.

DUELL HEREFORDS

CROW RANCH

PUEBLO, COLO.

Selling 1950 Show Cattle-At Ranch-Old Highway 85-Noon Nov. 10

15 Bulls—40 Females

For Catalog Write to Duell Herefords, Crow Ranch, Pueblo, Colo.

UTAH
Nov. 14

Intermountain Hereford Breeders Association

Sale to be held Tuesday, November 14, 10 A. M.

In connection with the Ogden Livestock Show.

Write for information to

J. O. READ, Secretary, P. O. Box 469, OGDEN, UTAH

NOV.
16
NEBR.

H. H. FORNEY & SON — SALE

Fair Grounds, Chadron, Nebr., Nov. 16, 1950—Noon

HEREFORDS — 60 BULLS

For catalog write to
H. H. Forney & Son, Lakeside, Nebraska

Nov.
16 and 17
Ida.

DISPERSAL

400 Top Head Sell
At Gooding, Ida.,
Nov. 16-17

All the breeding herd will sell—Show herd replacement heifers, cow herd, herd sire prospects, range bulls.

IDAHO HEREFORD RANCH

Gooding, Ida.

November
19 & 20
Wyoming

WYOMING HEREFORD ASSOCIATION

Annual Show and Sale—Casper, Wyoming—November 19 and 20

160 BULLS 25 PENS OF 3 BULLS EACH — INDIVIDUAL BULLS — 15 FEMALES

175 Head of Wyoming's Finest Herefords Consigned by 50 Breeders

For detailed information and a catalog write

TONY FELLHAUER, Secretary, Laramie, Wyoming

JAN.
8
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GREENFIELD HEREFORD RANCH SALE

At Bakersfield, Calif., 10 miles south on Highway 99.

The date: Jan. 8, 1951

ALL FEMALES OFFERED AT THIS SALE WILL BE CARRYING THE SERVICE OF BACA DUKE 2ND.

Greenfield Hereford Ranch, A. H. Karpe, Owner
Bakersfield, California

WAIT and Buy Your Bulls at the
Idaho Cattlemen's Association Bull Sales
They Will Be Held: Oct. 20—Twin Falls, Ida. Oct. 21—Twin Falls, Ida.
Nov. 4—Pocatello, Ida. Dec. 2—Weiser, Ida.

HEREFORD REGISTRATIONS SET NEW, ALL-TIME RECORD

A new world's record for purebred registrations and transfers has been announced by the American Hereford Association. The 426,971 white-faced Hereford calves given purebred certificates by the association during the fiscal year

ended Aug. 31 showed an increase of 56,937 over the record established in the previous fiscal year. Another new mark was set by transfers of ownership of purebred Herefords at auction sales and by private treaty. The preliminary total of 320,500 is about 80,000 more than the sales of the previous year.

BEEF IN SPOTLIGHT

AT SAN FRANCISCO

Beef cattle are holding the spotlight in San Francisco's Cow Palace as the huge building is prepared for the 1950 Grand National Livestock Exposition, Horse Show and Rodeo, scheduled to open a 10-day run on Oct. 27. Of particular interest is the fact that the American Aberdeen-Angus Association has chosen to hold its national show and sale there at that time. In addition, Herefords and Shorthorns promise to show larger entry lists than ever before.

San Antonio Show Offers \$48,000 on Standard Breeds

The 1951 San Antonio Livestock Exposition which will take place Feb. 16-25, is offering a total of \$48,000 in premiums for all standard breeds of livestock (with a separate premium list under preparation for the Quarter Horse show). More than \$1,000 in premiums has been allocated for competitors in fat steer open classes. Deadline for entries is Dec. 15. Awards offered on the various breeds include \$10,785 for Herefords; \$7,100 for Aberdeen-Angus; \$2,900 for Shorthorns; \$6,700 for Brahmans; \$1,000 for Polled Herefords and \$1,800 for Brangus animals. (A membership meeting of the American Brangus Breeders Association will be held Feb. 19 in the Texas city.)

PAINTER HEREFORD CHAMPS

Painter Hereford Ranches of Denver did all right for themselves at the recent Colorado State Fair in Pueblo. With the seven animals they showed they took 10 first prizes, two seconds, one third and one fourth. Among these were the champion bull and the reserve champion female.

Month's Markets

(Continued from Page 12)

Choice light yearling steers at Chicago reached \$32.50 and many good kinds scored \$30 to \$31.50 although medium to good 600- to 800-pound steers often went at \$26.50 to \$29.75, some common and medium selling at \$25 and down. Cows and calves went at \$310 per pair. Many yearling feeder heifers around the circuit cleared at \$26.50 to \$28.25, choice kinds going up around \$29. Many cows went out at \$19 to \$23 but common sold down to \$18.

Nearly every week a new top is created by stock calves. Any number of good to choice steer calves sold at \$30 to \$35 and some choice lightweights made \$37 to \$38, with fancy 311- to 350-pound offerings at Denver making \$42.50 to \$43, mixed steer and heifer calves selling at \$31 to \$35 and light heifer calves up to \$33.

There was a marked scarcity of replacement calves much above 400 pounds, and many buyers before buying figured what the calves would bring per head; hence the high price per hundredweight

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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for the light weights. The same system applies to other cattle, weight being a dominating factor in the price.

Several loads of 725- to 750-pound yearling steers sold in Colorado for mid-September delivery at \$28.50 to \$28.85 and some 650 to 700 pound kinds made \$28.50 to \$29. Kansas reported sales of 350- to 450-pound mixed calves at \$30 to \$33 and bred heifers to calve in March at \$24.50. Many yearling steers in the Sandhills area of Nebraska went at \$28 to \$29 and some up to \$30 with 2½ per cent shrink, yearling heifers making \$25 to \$27. Two- and three-year-old steers scored \$26 to \$26.50. Cows six to 10 years old, made \$225 to \$275 per head, with mixed cows and bred heifers at \$215 per head. Steer calves went at \$31 to \$33, some with 3 per cent shrink scoring \$35.

Hog supplies were moderate most of the time except for offerings under 190 pounds which were rather numerous at many of the markets, the half-fat 160- to 180-pound kinds breaking severely at times because of a limited demand. On the other hand, heavy butchers were not very numerous, and the percentage of sows at some points was light.

Break in Hogs

The break in prices for hogs was continuous since late in August and the few "up" markets were unimportant as each time the market broke it hit a new low level. Sales at one time were the lowest since last June as a contrast to the high point in August when prices were the highest since late in 1948.

Closing prices at Chicago were around \$3 to \$4 lower than a month earlier on butchers 200 pounds down, heavier kinds showing \$1.50 to \$3 loss. Meanwhile, sows broke 50 cents to \$1.50. Further decline would not come as a surprise despite the comparatively strong undertone on cattle, yet the spread between cattle and hogs is very wide and not favorable to hogs.

The high point for September was on the first day of the month and at that time the best barrows and gilts scored \$24.25, with most days finding best butchers under \$23.50 and late tops hovered around \$22. Sows sold up to \$22.75 on the high day and down to \$21.25 at the close.

Colorado lambs are moving freely and the season is expected to end earlier than usual this year. These offerings have been commanding a big premium most of the time, probably because of high yields which is usual at the peak of the movement. Idahoans are still rather numerous at Ogden, and first Washingtons of the season arrived at Chicago.

Percentage of ewes is falling down, and currently killers are not getting a very big part of the supply because of the phenomenal demand from country buyers for all ages. Most of them taken by country buyers are for breeding purposes but many of them are of a short term variety. Very few young ewes are

BULLS

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coming to market, and the yearling type apparently is being sold in producing areas.

Slaughter yearlings and spring lambs finished little different from a month ago, while slaughter ewes were \$1.50 to \$2. Shipping orders were good at

times and very limited at others, and every time the outside buyers left, the market weakened until near the close when big packers seemingly needed lambs despite their bearish talk about dressed prices.

500 Angus at Auction On This Circuit

NOV. 4

WYOMING
ANGUS
ASS'N
Douglas, Wyo.

DOUGLAS

NOV. 1

WYOMING
ANGUS
RANCH
Lusk, Wyo.

NOV. 2

GREELEY
COLO.

DOUGLAS

- SHOW—November 3
- SALE—November 4

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Offering:

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- 50 Commercial Females
- 80 Feeder Calves
- 15 4-H Calves

The tops from 25 of the top Angus Herds in Wyoming.

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GREELEY, NOV. 2

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Comm. Co.

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- 80 Registered Females
- 150 Commercial Females
- 20 4-H Steer Calves

The tops from consignor herds including the complete dispersion of the select CRESTVIEW breeding herd composed of 42 cows, their calves and the herd bulls.

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Through a RANCH HOUSE WINDOW

Some time ago I received a letter from one of our readers commenting on the very fine article by Mrs. George Ellis about branding time on the Bell Ranch. The writer, Mrs. Mary McCollough Tileston of the Mesa View Ranch, Craig, Colo., mentioned how different a thing branding time can be on a big spread like the Bell and on a "family ranch." That started me thinking . . . why not have another article on branding, done from the viewpoint of the wife who tends the fire and makes an extra hand around the corral then?

I wrote to Mrs. Tileston suggesting this; she very graciously agreed to be my guest editor this month—and so, here's another woman's-eye view of that very necessary part of ranch life, branding time.—DOROTHY McDONALD.

* * *

Through the Windows Of Mesa View Ranch

By Mary McCollough Tileston

On the Mesa View ranch, we often use branding time as an occasion to entertain guests, thus making a gala event of a necessity. Of course, most of it is done in the spring when the calves are small, but there's always a fall branding of those too small last spring, and of the few missed ones. As I write this, that is about to begin.

The first step, here on the Mesa View, is to get the silver Ercoupe out of the

hangar on the mesa north of the house, where the alfalfa was cut only last week. Just now the runway lies brown beyond the hangar door, but the dark green of the second cutting is starting up again, softening its drabness.

I stand watching my husband—with my son as observer—take off into the bright blue sky, where a few cream-puff clouds are piling up in the west. Nowhere, I think, are skies more blue than those of Colorado in the autumn!

In 10 or 15 minutes the flight is completed and the cattle located west of us on the rolling sagebrush land that I call "my ocean." Gray and green and blue, it seems to change and shift in the light shadow. Its round soft curves, so like the waves of an ocean, are deceptive. The many gullies that lace it make for long horseback riding if one doesn't know where the cattle are!

The Ercoupe lands lightly. Already it has saved us hours of searching for the cattle. Its part in the roundup is completed. The horses are ready at the house and, since I rarely ride now, I watch as the Palomino, the shining black, the strawberry roan and the chestnut gelding go single file down the gulch road. This was the old homestead wagon road, and is too steep for cars. (Or is supposed to be.)

Twice, however, we've been surprised to look out and see an enterprising youth urging his car clear up the steep pitch instead of taking the longer way around.

As the men ride away, colorful in their bright shirts, chaps, spurs, "ten-gallon" Stetsons or the huge straw sombreros which we like so much, I watch them admiringly. They are so unconscious of their clothes, because

they are designed and suited to their work. But when I think of the usual drabness of men's attire, I do not wonder that cowboy fashions—in imitation—are sweeping the country.

I do not know how long it will take them to corral the cattle. Perhaps they will be back at dinner time—and perhaps not. I try to plan dishes that keep well on branding days. Eventually they do arrive, of course, ravenous and eager to be fed and back to the more important work of the afternoon.

After dinner there is the usual business of collecting the irons, ropes, syringe, knife, dehorner, disinfectant, basins and water-bucket. Extra hats and gloves must be found and passed out to our guests, who are happily playing cowboy-for-a-day.

We leave Dotty, the Australian shepherd, to "guard the home" (a duty she relishes) and all climb into the "good old" Ford Victoria, circa 1934. Its open back-end, known as "the rumble seat," was a place my sons and their friends delighted to ride in, when they were children. The old car is very special this year, with a new motor renovating it after several years of idleness. It whizzes down the long slopes of the curving road with almost youthful sprightliness. We're escorted by a motorcycle or two, the young cyclists looking remarkably like some of our own cowboys, with the addition of goggles.

The corral where the calves have been penned is across the highway, and close enough to it that tourists many times stop to watch. I suppose branding is really western and colorful.

I do not know who our guests will be this branding time. Last year we had two young couples, Flying Farmers from Iowa. They were a great help. The wives helped me tend the sagebrush branding fire (which smells so good), dodged smoke with me (their eyes as red and smarting as my own) and helped pass the cherry-red irons to the waiting men. Between whiles, in bright red-and-white sweaters and crisp blue jeans, they hung enthralled on the corral fence watching their husbands vie with the



Branding on Mesa View Ranch, Craig, Colo.



We hope these little "onlookers" agree that "A hot, quick iron is kindest." Taken at Mesa View Ranch, Craig, Colo.

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other men in roping and throwing the calves.

There are usually very few calves at this time. We should have plenty of time to drive back to the house, wash up, get supper and enjoy the magnificent sunset as we sit, tired and relaxed, glad the branding is done. One never forgets the smell of sizzling hair, the cloud of smoke, the blattering of the calves that brings their mothers running, so that they must be driven off again. But one learns, too, that a hot, quick iron is kindest.

* * *

There are clouds and wind tonight, and an increasing number of much larger silver planes than ours are flying high. As we, a very airminded family, run out to look at them my prayers go up for the men in them and in the other silver planes in some far foreign sky. I know these storms will cease and the ensuing calm and peace be welcomed once again. Necessary as it is, branding on our small ranch seems insignificant today.

* * *

The branding is finished now; an unpleasant task done in the best and most humane way we know how. The sun sinks over the hills and the sky is very golden in the west and fades to soft rose and pink and gray where it blends into the deeper shadows of "my ocean" of sagebrush hills. I hope, next year, to have a porch for suppers so that everyone can share the view here beyond my kitchen windows.

* * *

(Note: A last minute word from Mrs. Tileston says, "My family has helped in putting out a brush fire which got out of control and came over the west horizon, spreading down across 'my ocean.' A large part of it now is black and bare.")

At Home on the Range

A good dish for dinner on branding day is American Chop Suey. It is an obliging dish, allowing any number of substitutions in its ingredients and keeping its flavor in spite of long waiting. It is, in fact, the only one-dish meal of which my family approves. Served with a tossed green salad, plenty of home-made bread and butter with jam, and a Berry Bread Pudding, it provides a well-balanced, filling meal that "hits the spot" with hungry menfolks.

It has been so long since I measured

Strawberry Preserve

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GIFT PACKAGE, Strawberry, Stoneware Pot and 10-oz. Jar of Strawberry Preserve, postpaid east of Mississippi..... \$3.25
FOUR 10-oz. JARS, packed together \$4.50
... west of the Mississippi, add 25c.

Frances Hall Perrins

OLD HOMESTEAD ORCHARDS
Westford, Massachusetts

the ingredients that go into it that I asked my husband's sister to send me her original recipe. She did not have it, either, but she immediately made it for her family, keeping track of the amounts and ingredients, and kindly wrote it down for me exactly as she made it. It can be varied a great deal by the addition of green peppers, mushrooms, celery or other vegetables. Tomatoes and flavoring may be substituted for the tomato soup. Italian vermicelli may be substituted for the spaghetti.

American Chop Suey

Fry 2 small or 1 large onion until light brown and transparent, in 1 tbsp. shortening (bacon fat is good),

Add 1 lb. ground beef and stir constantly while browning. When well browned,

Add 1 can condensed tomato soup and a very little water (just enough to rinse out the can). Simmer for about an hour. Before serving, add half a package of spaghetti cooked in boiling salted water. Salt may be added if desired, but remember the soup is highly seasoned. This is even better warmed over than when first made.

* * *

The Berry Bread Pudding is an original recipe. It can be made with any fruit, fresh or canned. I use canned because I as a rule prefer fresh fruit uncooked.

Berry Bread Pudding

6 slices of toast, buttered

2 eggs, beaten with

1 cup of milk and

sugar to taste (The amount will depend on the sweetness of the fruit used)

1 can blueberries, blackberries, loganberries or any other fruit

Arrange the buttered toast alternately with the berries in a buttered casserole. Sprinkle sugar over the berry layers, pour over all the juice and the custard mixture. Bake for half an hour at 350 degrees. Serve with lots of good rich country cream.

If the men are prompt for meals, they will like this pudding hot. But it is equally good after it gets cold.

* * *

I've enjoyed this chance to visit with you all. And so . . . good eating, and good evening, as Mrs. McDonald says.—

Mary McCullough Tileston

Home Hobbies

An Afghan Out of Scraps

Perhaps you're tired of making rugs out of old jackets, coats, and worn blankets? Why not use them to make that afghan you've been wishing for?

Cut the good solid part out of each. Then cut into 4x4" squares. An afghan 54x72 will take 90 squares. The pieces may be used as they are, or they may all be dyed in two or more harmonizing colors.

Crochet a 1-inch edging all around each piece, and then join all the squares



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together. This edging may be used:

INSTRUCTION FOR EDGING: 1st row. Sc closely along edge of piece. 2nd row. Sc in first sc of first row, skip next two sc, 7 tr in next sc, skip next two sc, sc in next sc. Continue across. 3rd row. Sc in each st across.

Chair runners can also be made in this way. The same process may be used for making rugs, only double the pieces to make each square and crochet with heavy yarn.

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READ-ALOUD STORIES

WACKY'S TROUBLES

By Doris Fonger Miller

Sherry and Ronnie loved their pet duckling Wacky, and he loved them. He would follow them all over Rafter R, just like a puppy dog.

Another thing Wacky loved was—worms to eat. Whenever he heard someone working in the garden, he would run as fast as his short little legs could carry him, and he'd try to gobble up the worms before they could go back into the ground. One day he found an extra-long fish worm, and somehow it got wound around his bill. He didn't like that, and he shook his head so hard that he fell over backward and actually turned a somersault . . . the worm fell off his bill.

Another time when Wacky was in the garden, he had his first real accident. He was so eager to get some worms that he followed the hoe too closely.

"Wacky, I wish you would keep out of my way!" exclaimed Grandpa, as he hoed the nice green lettuce. "You'll be getting hurt if you don't watch out."

Suddenly it happened—wham! the sharp hoe touched Wacky's bill. Sherry saw what happened and ran to take Wacky in her arms. "Poor Wacky," cried Sherry as she examined his bill. "Look, Ronnie! The cut isn't deep, run and ask Mommy for the First Aid Kit." It didn't take Ronny long to get back; then he held Wacky very gently, while

Sherry tied a nice clean bandage around his injured bill.

But usually, every day was a happy day and Wacky grew bigger and bigger. One morning Sherry picked Wacky up and looked at him in a puzzled way.

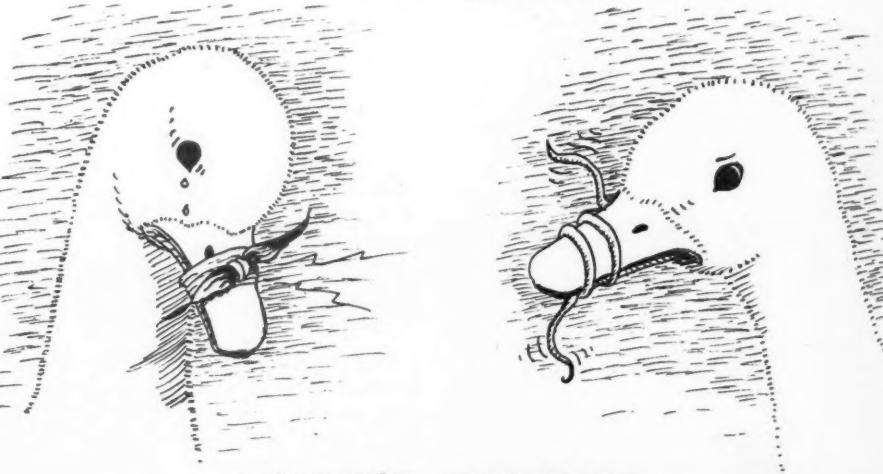
"Ronnie, come here quick!" called Sherry excitedly. "What is happening to Wacky's pretty yellow down? It isn't as soft as it was. Feel it Ronnie!" He felt the little stubbles and looked at them closely, exclaiming, "Why, they look like teeny weeny paint brushes! But LOOK at him! Maybe the moths got into him like they got into Mommy's fur coat."

Then, in a funny, strange voice first high, then low, Wacky said, "Peep, peep—Quack, quack—quack, peep-peep Quack." Without another word Sherry and Ronny ran to their Mommy, with Wacky in their arms.

"Oh Mommy, what's the matter with poor Wacky?" exclaimed the frightened children. "There's something the matter with his pretty yellow down and his voice sounds awful!"

Mother took Wacky and looked at him carefully. Then she looked at the children. "There is nothing wrong with Wacky, my darlings, that won't happen to you some day. He's just growing up—from duckling to duck. After a while his feathers will be smooth and pure white and he will always say 'Quack' just like other grown-up ducks."

(Next month: "Wacky and a Thanksgiving Dinner.")



WACKY'S TROUBLES

D. F. MILLER

CowBelle Notes

The recent quarterly meeting of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association brought quite a few ladies to Silver City, where they were welcomed by local hostesses. Mrs. B. A. Christmas, Sr., invited them to a tea in her new home just outside the city and her guests gave enthusiastic reports later about the party, which featured decorations in a fall-blossom motif.

The Arizona CowBelles are newly engaged in a project which will provide them with money to devote to a pet cause, and also bring them some national recognition. Bonnie and Ed Pelow of Clarksdale proposed the idea to the ladies at a meeting in Payson and it was enthusiastically adopted. Under it, the Pelows, who are writers, will bring out a cook book composed entirely of western recipes. The new angle will be

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the participation of all the ranchwomen in the CB organization. Each will submit her and her family's favorite recipes, with special accent on any old-time dishes that have been handed down. The recipes will appear in the completed book over the handwritten signature of the author of it, with the name and brand of her ranch. The association will share in the profits, which it will then turn over to Boys' Ranch. A committee has been selected to handle details.

SHORT COURSE PLANNED FOR NORTHWEST STOCKMEN

A six-day short course will be sponsored by Washington State College and seven northwest breed organizations at Pullman, Dec. 11-16. Stockmen who participate will take up subjects on judging, feeding, breeding and marketing of livestock; animal health, disease prevention and parasite control; livestock buildings and equipment; meats, forages, etc.

WOODWARD FIELD DAY IS OFF

The 14th annual range and crop improvement field days, scheduled by the U. S. Southern Great Plains Field Station at Woodward, Okla., for Oct. 6-7, have been cancelled. Cancellation was made in the interest of wartime economy, which is expected to result in a 10 per cent cut in funds for all non-military government agencies. Until the next major field day is held (present plans call for it in 1951) the general public is welcome to call at the station at any time and study the research in progress.

OPPOSE GOVT. LAND BUYING

Trustees of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association adopted the following resolution at Spokane, Wash., following recommendations of the group's forest policy committee: ". . . We oppose further federal acquisition of forest lands in western states unless such acquisition is essential for national defense or is approved by the state legislatures," and "We recommend that a complete study be made of the land ownership and policies be developed to achieve an appropriate economic ownership pattern in each state."



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Estimate 5,000 calves, including hundreds of
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1951 REGISTERED CATTLE SALES

BULLS AND FEMALES — ALL BREEDS
February 23, March 23, April 20, May 25,
June 15, 1951

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Gleanings in Bee Culture, \$1.50; American Bee Journal, \$1.50.

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The Country Book, \$2; Farmers Digest, \$2.50.

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American Pigeon Journal (Squab fancy), \$2.

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Cackle & Crow, \$1; Poultry Billboard, m., \$1.

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Small Stock (rabbits, cavies, exclusively), \$1; American Rabbit Journal, \$1; Rabbit News, m., \$1; California Rabbit, m., \$1; Rabbit Kaiser, m., \$1; American Angora Rabbit, m., \$1.

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Better Fruit, \$1; Eastern Fruit Grower, \$1.

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OUR PROBLEMS

(Continued from Page 7)

hearings in the West and expected to make reports to the President sometime this fall. We therefore assume that a reorganization order affecting these land bureaus is likely early next year. In order to be prepared for this emergency, committees from the American National and the National Wool Growers Association have been working to adopt principles that would be essential in the formation of legislation to govern the administration of a combined land agency.

6. PETITION FOR LOWER FREIGHT RATES. So far the Interstate Commerce Commission has taken no action on the petition filed by our traffic department for a substantial reduction in livestock freight rates. Our traffic managers showed conclusively the substantial loss in revenue to the railroads as a result of unwise increases granted.

7. PHOENIX GATEWAY CASE. A few weeks ago our traffic department filed a petition for the opening of the Phoenix Gateway on west-bound traffic. The Interstate Commerce Commission has set Oct. 23 for a hearing on the matter at Phoenix. During the past year our traffic department has had to devote a tremendous amount of time to these gateway matters and has had considerable success in securing funds and opening gateways.

8. U. S. LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION. This association meets in Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 1-3. We urge as many of you as possible to be there. Recommendations of the organization are rather closely followed by the Bureau of Animal Industry. Undoubtedly the most pressing issue at the meeting will be the question of the brucellosis program. If you desire to attend and are not now a member of the sanitary association, send us your check for \$3 and we will pass it along.

9. "BUY AMERICAN" PROVISION. It is our understanding that the army is being guided by the "Buy American" amendment and has not attempted any Argentine purchases since the amendment was first passed more than a year ago. It has made some Argentine purchases with ECA funds—for the Greek army. Recently the army purchased 10,000,000 pounds of canned Mexican beef from the CCC. We hear very careful consideration was given to this purchase in relation to the "Buy American" amendment, but the secretary of the army decided that the emergency in Korea, where only canned beef can be used (facilities not being available for handling frozen beef) justified the purchase.

10. FOOT - AND - MOUTH DISEASE. The time is almost at hand when the entire infected area will have lost its immunity from the vaccination program previously carried out and yet there have been no signs of any new outbreaks. The last such outbreak was in late Decem-

ber. Because of this favorable situation in Mexico, the Congress refused to appropriate money for the building of the research laboratory. We consider this a mistake because we could have an emergency any time requiring the immediate use of vaccine on a large scale and we would not be able to produce it.

Benefits Derived from Conservative Range Stocking

Long-time cattle grazing studies conducted near Miles City, have shown that moderate and light stocking reduce supplemental feed costs and save labor, compared with heavy stocking. During the period 1932 through 1936, experimental cows on moderately and lightly stocked range required less hay by 571 and 731 pounds per head per year, respectively, than did similar cattle on heavily stocked range. From 1937 through 1945 other groups of experimental cows using the same range required 667 and 620 pounds less hay per head per year under moderate and light stocking than did the group on heavily stocked range.

Labor requirements showed up in the total number of days that feeding was necessary on winter range. In eight out of 12 winters, cows on heavily stocked range required supplemental feed on more than 25 per cent of the days spent on winter range. Feeding periods ran up to 25 per cent of the days on winter range during only three of the 12 winters under moderate and light range stocking. Considering only the last eight years of the experiment, cows on moderately and lightly stocked range had to be fed on one-quarter of the days on winter range during only one winter while under heavy stocking such feeding was necessary during six of the eight winters. From the standpoint of wintering costs alone, conservative stocking is advantageous in lower supplemental feed requirements and smaller labor costs compared with heavy stocking.—NRM Forest & Range Experiment Station release.

GULLIBLE GULLS

In the region of St. Augustine, Fla., this country's oldest city, great flocks of seagulls are starving amid plenty. Fishing is still good; but the seagulls there do not know how to fish. For seagull generations they have depended on the shrimp fleet to toss them scraps from the nets. The young birds never learned to fish for themselves. It was so much simpler to lead the fledglings to the shrimp nets. . . . Now the fleet has moved to Key West.

The shrimpers had created a Welfare State for the gullible gulls of St. Augustine. Now, these free-winged birds are starving to death because they succumbed to the "something-for-nothing" lure. — From Natural Resources Notes.

Practical Tips

Livestock producers planning to buy cottonseed meal, soybean meal and linseed meal should investigate the relative price of each, says Norman V. Whitehair, marketing economist of Kansas State College extension service. Their relative positions vary as to cost at various times throughout the year. Their relative feeding value is about the same. Ordinarily, the seasonal low is during the spring—April, May, June—and October.

You should toss away a light bulb when it begins to look dark, points out Capper's Farmer. Otherwise, you waste electricity and money. The dark bulb gives off less light than a new one, yet it uses about the same amount of current as a new bulb.

Keeping basement windows open in summer is responsible for most wet basements, according to an Iowa State College extension agricultural engineer. When the windows are opened, the warm outside air strikes cool walls and causes water condensation. Best way is to keep basement windows closed except during cool, dry days. Cool, dry air circulated through the basement will not cause condensation and will remove dampness in a day or two.

A touch of turpentine will find a mother for an orphan calf, reports E. H. Brown, Jr., Limestone (Tex.) County agent. A few drops of turpentine on the backs of suckling calves, orphans and natural calves alike, will destroy their natural scent and make them all smell the same.

The following whitewash formula is not only cheap to prepare but results in a high quality job, says the Oregon State College extension service. Slake 4 gallons or $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of lime with boiling water, adding the water slowly and stirring constantly until a thin paste results. Add 1 gallon of salt to the lime paste and stir thoroughly. Add more water to bring the whitewash to the proper consistency for spraying. Just before using, add to each pailful of whitewash a handful of Portland cement and a teaspoonful of ultra-marine bluing.

When lifting, it is common practice to bend at the waist when reaching down to grasp an object. This places a severe strain on the sensitive back and abdominal muscles. Instead, bend your knees and keep back straight when it becomes necessary to lift.

October, 1950

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9 A.M.—The University of Wyoming will offer an interesting program on selecting, judging, breeding and care of Aberdeen-Angus...an opportunity no breeder will want to miss.

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Personal Mention

Loren Bamert, president of the American National, graces the cover of the Sept. 15 issue of *Western Farm Life*. With this picture the editors explain they are initiating a series of brief cover stories on agricultural leaders of America.

One of the oldest cattle outfits in the West, the **Matador Land and Cattle Company**, has disposed of much of its Montana property to **Pierre Itcaina** and **Margaret Arrambide**, who will continue to raise sheep on the land, which they have been leasing. The Matador company still has ranch holdings in Texas and Colorado.

W. H. Mathee has been appointed marketing director of **Armour Laboratories**. In this position he will have charge of the distribution of the new **Armour drug ACTH**, as well as the firm's many other pharmaceutical specialties of animal origin.

Edgar B. Brossard has received a six-year appointment as a member of the U. S. Tariff Commission. Mr. Brossard has been on the commission for a long time, coming from Utah, and is in the best position to deal knowingly with the tariff problems of the livestock industry.

The 5,000-acre **M. M. Cushing** ranch at Saratoga, Wyo., has been re-purchased by former owners, **Willis C. (Bill) Walker** of Saratoga and his brother, **W. D. (Pick) Walker** of Cheyenne. Seller is **Cliff Robertson** of Los Angeles, Calif., owner since 1947.

The 41,390-acre **Sisquoc** Ranch near Santa Maria, Calif., has been sold by **Frank Bishop** of San Francisco to **Edwin L. and Edna L. Green** of Los Angeles and **Claude Arnold**, San Luis Obispo County rancher. This constitutes one of the state's largest ranch transactions of the past 25 years.

Obituaries

T. T. "Vann" Neill: Mr. Neill died in El Paso, Tex., recently after an illness of several months. Mr. Neill was 72 years old; from 1903 to 1923 he was foreman at the Marfa, Tex., ranch of the late L. C. Brite, former president of the American National.

Carl J. Stahl: This former associate regional forester of the Rocky Mountain region of the Forest Service passed away in Denver last month at the age of 73. He had retired from the Forest Service in 1943 after 38 years there.



Sound ranch management today requires a thorough knowledge of economics and marketing, according to **Mont H. Saunderson**, western range economist for the U.S. Forest Service, whose book, "Western Stock Ranching," is newly published by the University of Minnesota Press.

"Usually a highly specialized producer . . . the stock ranch must have good financial plans to cope with fluctuating prices and incomes," the author asserts. "The fact that the annual income is highly seasonal adds to this need for good financial planning."

Mr. Saunderson concerns himself with sheep and cattle ranching in the 17 states west of the 100th meridian. He divides the region into seven different areas (northern, central and southern plains; Rocky Mountain, southwestern, intermountain, and Pacific) and presents the problems peculiar to each area. After historical periods of open-range operations, homesteading and land settlement, western stock ranches since 1925 "have been working toward stability of land ownership and tenure and of production management," he points out.

A practical facts-and-figures book, "Western Stock Ranching" analyzes the working problems of sheep and cattle ranching and provides authoritative information on how to operate a ranch profitably. Prices, incomes, production costs and range land management are analyzed. Photographs, tables, charts and case illustrations are designed to help ranchers, western economists and range supervisors.

Mr. Saunderson, a resident of Denver, Colo., has been a western range economist with the forest service since 1938. Before that he served as range economist at Montana State college for 13 years. He has received degrees from the State University of Iowa and the University of California at Berkeley.

About Sept. 15 the University of Oklahoma Press in Norman, Okla., which is one of the foremost book publishing concerns in the country, will place on the nation's bookstands a new work entitled "Cowboys and Cattle Kings," written by C. L. Sonnichsen.

The book contains over 300 pages and is the story of the present-day range cattle business. The author spent eight months in collecting the material and visited ranches from the Mexican border to Montana. He approached his subject with open-minded objectivity and has presented a very clear analysis of cattle production in the United States today. The book deals with practically every phase of the business and mentions the names of many stockmen who are well known in the modern livestock production field.

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The book is beautifully illustrated and covers all phases of the subject.

Of particular interest to the western rancher is the chapter on "The Rancher and the Government." Mr. Sonnichsen does not whitewash the range cattleman, but points out that he has been very unfairly dealt with by both many of the governmental agencies and what he terms calamity howlers and sensational journalists. He emphasizes the fact that thousands of responsible stockmen are doing a job in taking care of their own problems and cites many individual instances where stockmen have performed outstanding accomplishments in conservation.

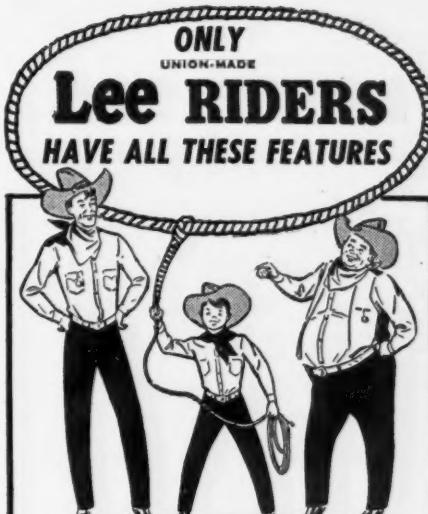
The book deals with the Bureau of Land Management; the Forest Service; the Jackson Hole monument, and the great dam projects which are being promoted by the Army-Reclamation engineers.

In speaking of the state and national cattlemen's organizations, Mr. Sonnichsen says they are mostly the extensions of the ideas of the individual rancher and points out that the trouble is that they are too open about their aims and do not hide behind a screen of verbiage. "They have no John L. Lewis," says the author, "to turn purple over the wrongs of the poor cattleman and they do not want one . . . if honest conservatism is dangerous, the cattleman is certainly a menace. He will seldom have any truck, however, with New Deal ideas . . ."

This book is one of the fairest which has appeared in recent years regarding the range cattle industry.—F. H. SINCLAIR.

The Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis, has had prepared a book which should be of interest and value to all owners of farm dogs—especially because there has been so little available information about these fine working animals. Called the Purina Farm Dog Book, this little slick-paper volume in 63 pages presents a basic plan for training farm dogs and some suggestions on how they can be used profitably; also, it contains many pointers on selecting the right dogs for the tasks to be done, breaking them of bad habits and how to feed and house them. Chockful of nice pictures. Copies obtainable from any Purina dealer at reasonable cost.

A new book, "Forage and Pasture Crops," by W. A. Wheeler, puts at the command of every farmer up-to-date means of securing the highest yield of forage and pasture crops, and profitable methods of conserving the land on which they are grown. The author is an agronomist and seed market specialist who had the cooperation and assistance of many USDA and state agricultural college experts in preparing the work. (\$8., published by D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., 250 Fourth Ave., New York 3, N. Y.)



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	Sept. 19, 1950	Oct. 19, 1949
Steer—Ch.	\$49.75-51.75	\$52.50-53.50
Steer—Gd.	48.50-51.00	47.00-50.00
Cow—Commercial	41.00-44.00	28.00-31.00
Veal—Ch.	51.00-54.00	40.00-45.00
Veal—Gd.	50.00-52.00	34.00-44.00
Calf—Gd.	44.00-47.00	
Lamb—Ch.	53.00-56.00	46.00-49.00
Lamb—Gd.	52.00-56.00	44.00-48.00
Ewe—Commercial	26.00-28.00	20.00-22.00
Pork Loin—8-12 lbs.	55.00-58.00	44.00-46.00

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

Sept. 20, 1950 Sept. 20, 1949

	Steers—Choice	\$30.75-33.25	\$28.75-33.75
Steers—Good	29.00-31.25	25.00-30.00	
Steers—Medium	24.75-29.50	18.75-25.25	
Vealers—Gd.—Ch.	32.00-35.00	27.00-29.00	
Calves—Gd.—Ch.	28.00-32.00	24.00-27.00	
F.&S. Strs.—Gd.—Ch.	27.75-33.00	22.00-26.00	
F.&S. Strs.—Cm.—Md.	23.50-28.50	17.50-22.75	
Hogs—(200-240 lbs.)	21.00-21.85	20.00-20.75	
Lambs—Gd.—Ch.	27.25-28.35	22.50-23.50	
Ewes—Gd.—Ch.	12.50-14.50	8.50-9.50	

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(In Thousands)

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Lambs	Sheep &
Aug., 1950	1,184	484	3,626	1,076	
Aug., 1949	1,232	549	3,417	1,126	
8 Mos., '50	8,477	3,896	34,804	7,709	
8 Mos., '49	8,660	4,238	31,713	7,666	

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

(In thousands of pounds)

	Aug. 31	July 31	Sept. 1	Sept. 1	Avg.
Frozen Beef	61,562	52,411	57,489	105,671	
Cured Beef	10,429	8,092	7,594	7,960	
Total Pork	299,378	394,402	283,178	272,235	
Lamb, Mutton	6,113	6,079	6,869	9,521	
Lard & Rend.					
Pork Fat	74,578	106,613	68,819	95,619	
Total Poultry	106,716	103,367	83,466	135,211	

ARTIFICIAL WOOL

Australian woolgrowers have been warned that American and British researchers are close to perfecting artificial wool. The warning was given added weight by a reference to what the invention of nylon has done to the silk industry of Japan. The chemical engineer who discussed the situation recently declared that one English oil firm had spent more money last year in research than Australia did on total research work of every kind; he said Australia urgently needs money to further such work.

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20 COWS. Six, seven and eight years old. Each with an early calf at side and pasture bred this season. Price \$450.00 a pair.

7 COWS. Four and five years old. Each with an early calf at side and pasture bred this season. Price \$475.00 a pair.

12 COWS. Three years old. Each with an early calf at side and pasture bred this season. Price \$475.00 a pair.

15 HEIFERS. Two years old. Pasture bred this season, to have their calves spring 1951. Price \$325.00 each.

20 HEIFERS. Long yearlings. Open. Price \$225.00 each.

Besides the cattle listed here I have a number of dry cows of various ages that are for sale. They are all good cattle and the cows have good production records.

BULLS

1 Two Year. Very big and rugged. Price \$500.00.
18 Long Yearlings. Price \$450.00 each.

1 Five-year Herd Bull. WHR Royal Duke 52. Price \$1500.00.

1 Two-year Herd Bull. WHR Symbol 74. An own son of WHR Helmsman 3. Price \$1000.00.

1 Two-year Herd Bull. Demander's Flashy Lad. His sire is WHR Demander 4. His dam is WHR Peggy 26. Price \$1000.00.

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3. Montana

Runs 900 head. For the man who wants lots of grass and water with good winter shelter in a country where you can raise big cattle . . . good substantial buildings but nothing fancy. Price: \$74,100 for 17,900 acres.

4. Idaho

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Oct. 9—Ranch Day, Jornada Experimental Range, Las Cruces, N.M.
Oct. 26-27—Chicago Feeder Cattle Show and Sale, Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 27-Nov. 5—Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.
Nov. 1-3—Convention, U. S. Livestock Sanitary Assn., Phoenix, Ariz.
Nov. 7-9—Convention, Florida Cattlemen's Assn., Daytona Beach.
Nov. 15-16—Convention, Nevada State Cattle Assn., Winnemucca.
Nov. 25-Dec. 2—International Livestock Exposition, Chicago.
Dec. 5-8—National Wool Growers' convention, Casper, Wyo.
Dec. 7-9—Convention, California Cattlemen's Assn., Santa Barbara.
Jan. 3-6—Phoenix Stock Show, Phoenix, Ariz.
Jan. 8-10, 1951—54th Convention, AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVESTOCK ASSN., San Francisco.
Jan. 12-20—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.